PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,226.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8-39 P.M. 1907.				
12th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	VICTORIA	8523
19th „	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	8523
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	8936
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9606
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7858	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	8294		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6402		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7858	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	8936
9th „	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9606
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magoon	31st Oct. 1907
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	6,535	Schmitt	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agents.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th Oct.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8134	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Fenwick	3106	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 878
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 975
Bombay to London (viâ Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York. . . . . Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 960
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards on, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 14th Oct.	11 a. m. P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 10th Oct.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,170	Frid. 11th Oct.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th October, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5201	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4239	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

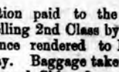
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	5th Oct.	16th Oct.
BROJUN MARU	...	T. Iriawa	14th Oct.	27th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	22rd Oct.	6th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	5th Nov.	17th Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Nov.	27th Nov.
YETORFU MARU	...	K. Sato	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
MOYORO MARU	...	...	29th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* BUNDESRATH	2066	Greime	10th Oct. 1907.
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	31st „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 96 Pages of the "Fall Mail Budget" &c., containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, Yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Foreign Rs. 15-15; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. English Subscription 25-4-0 per year Post Free.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,228,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

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ARTISTIC PIANOS,
AT POPULAR PRICES
EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

THE FINEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS
SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
RICHD. LIPP & SOHN.
GROTRIAN STEINWAG
NACNF
MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPTON'S TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

PRICE:—RS. 2.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,600,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Chungking	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Semarang.	Kobe.	
Penang.		New York.	
Thaiping (Par[illegible]).			
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000,
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

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MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

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Face and Nose in Very Bad State—Tried Many Kinds of Soap and Ointment Without Result—At Last Completely Cured After

DOCTOR HAD HER USE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My face and nose were in a very bad state through indigestion. After trying many kinds of soaps and ointments, my doctor recommended me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I did so about three years ago, with the most satisfactory results, and since then I would not be without them. I could not get washed with any kind of soap until I tried the Cuticura Soap, but with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment my face soon got better. I only used one box of the Ointment. I recommended Mrs. K——, of the S—— Hotel, to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for eczema of the hands. They cured her entirely in a very short time. I shall recommend Cuticura wherever I have a chance of doing so. Miss Grace Montgomerie, 1 Palmerston Drive, Litherland, Liverpool, February 16 and 26, 1906."

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Babies and Tired Mothers Find Comfort in Cuticura.

Sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers is found in a hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. This treatment affords instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, and crusted humours, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings, of infancy and childhood, permits rest and sleep and points to a speedy cure when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; N. Town & Co., Bridge Street, Cape Town, etc.; B. E. Paul & Co., Bridge Street, Colombo, Ceylon; Calcutta, Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood, 88, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "MALTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their goods landed at No. 8 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACPADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 7th October, 1907.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will, subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, 1907.

The trains from Victoria Terminus will run to the following altered timings :—

2nd Class Special	Victoria Terminus, Dep.	10-55
Do	Poona Arr.	14-0
1st Class Special	Victoria Terminus, Dep.	11-30
Do	Poona Arr.	14-30

The Timings from Poona remain unaltered.

In case the number of passengers offering is insufficient to warrant both trains being run, only one train will run at 11-30 hours.

W. LAIDLAW,
For Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1907.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1907.

COMBINED RAIL AND ROAD MOTOR MAIL SERVICES.

POONA—WATHAR SPECIALS :—Under arrangement with the Post Master General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express having limited Passenger accommodation, will be RUN DAILY between the 9th October and 7th November, 1907. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 21 hours 30 minutes, daily. It will leave Poona at 2 hours 40 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 45 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car train leaving Poona at 23 hours 30 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second class passengers will be reserved by these Trains in the order registered, for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.

The Cars of the Mahableshar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hour 15 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 45 minutes and arrive Wathar at about 18 hours 15 minutes connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger train to Poona.

D. HUGH LINDSAY,
Ag. Traffic Manager.
DHARWAR, 4TH OCTOBER 1907.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the, PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients Mr. VITHALDAS VADILAL and Mr. AMILAL JADAVJI, on the one hand, and Mr. MOHUNLAL POONJABHAI KAPADIA, on the other, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. V. MOHUNLAL and Co., and the Bombay Asiatic Trading Society as Indent Merchants and Commission Agents stands DISSOLVED as from the 1st of September, 1907, and that all the liabilities have been taken over by the said Mohunlal Poonjabhoy Kapadia who since that date has been carrying on the said businesses on his own account.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1907.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys FOR MR. VITHALDAS VADILAL AND MR. AMILAL JADAVJI.

DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STEEL and IRON WORK for the roofing of the New Carriage and Wagon Shops, Lahore, to the total value of about Rs. six lakhs. Drawings and conditions can be obtained from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned to *bona fide* Tenderers.

Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be opened at noon on 18th February 1908, at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W Railway, Lahore.

E. W. WALTON, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway.
LAHORE, DATED 4TH OCTOBER, 1907.

LOST.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 748, in the JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD., standing in the name of T. A. SAVAGE. Any person finding the same is warned against making use of this Certificate and is requested to give immediate notice of its recovery to the abovenamed, care of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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A Boon for Young and Old.

EVERY MARRIED MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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LETTS'S DIARIES, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A PARCEL BOOKING OFFICE AT MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON and from the 15th October, 1907, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company WILL OPEN a BOOKING OFFICE in MEADOW STREET, Fort, Bombay, for Booking and Despatch of Parcels Traffic to Stations on the Bombay Baroda and Central India and Connected Railways. The Office will be KEPT OPEN from 10-30 to 19 hours every day, EXCLUDING SUNDAY.

The maximum weight of any single package that will be accepted at the Booking Office will be 20 seers (40 lbs.). Parcels exceeding 20 seers will continue to be booked at the Railway Stations.

The charges for Parcels from this Booking Office will be the same as from Colaba, *plus* an extra charge of 6 pies per package for carriage from the Booking Office to Colaba Station.

Parcels containing specie, essential oils and dangerous articles will not be accepted for despatch at this Booking Office.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domettes, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Suet, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Fugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB.

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To be held at the Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, Wodehouse Road,

TO-NIGHT,

TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1907,

at 9-15 P. M.

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1. Glee .. .. "The Belfry Tower" .. J. L. Hatton
THE Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB.
2. Concertina Solo "Fantasia on Welsh Airs" .. .. Roe.
Mr. H. C. MACNEE.
3. Soprano Solo "The Sweetest Flower that Blows" .. Hawley
Miss DORIS CLIFT.
4. Tenor Cor Solo "Alice Where art Thou ?" .. .. Archer
Mr. AUBREY RHENIUS.
5. Soprano Solo .. "Love's Echo" .. Ernest Newton
Mrs. HOPKINS.
6. Violin Solo .. "Serenade" .. .. Drala
Mr. ARNOLD SOHMUCK.
7. Baritone Solo "The Song of Thanksgiving." .. F. Allitsen
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PART II.

THE MAY QUEEN.

A PASTORAL

Written by HENRY F. CHORLEY. Composed by SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT.

To be rendered by a Chorus of 30 Voices.

SOLOISTS :—

THE MAY QUEEN (Soprano) .. .. .. Miss VINING
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Tickets, Two Rupees and One Rupee.

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SOUVENIR CONCERT
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Reserved Seats Rs. 5 and Rs. 4. Unreserved Rs. 2.

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Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

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The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

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They are self adjusting
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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FOR ALL
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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[illegible] STREET, [illegible]
LONDON.

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THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she reeks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men she strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ :
SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.
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TUESDAYS
AND
THURSDAYS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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FOR WOOLEN CARPET SHOP, must be thoroughly acquainted with the work in all its Branches including dyeing wools. Apply with original testimonials to—

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A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply. —"X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

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SEND for sample bottle to BEHAR VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Muzaffarpur, enclosing twelve annas in stamps, which will include postage State Whether for Horse, Cattle or Dog require.

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SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiasis. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85/1, Beebee Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

LOST,

ON the Cooperage, on Thursday Evening, 26th September, 1907, between Rovers' Tournament Shamiana, the Bandstand, and corner facing Khatau Mansions, a GOLD BANGLE set with seven Gold Coins (one of which is a Papal Coin). Finder will be rewarded. Address "BARBARA," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JUST UNPACKED.

GENT'S BEST WALKING STICKS AND SILK UMBRELLAS,
A RARE VARIETY
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1886)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly—

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer John Hardie, 2,816 tons, Captain McMillen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang, with a cargo of sugar and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 926 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,338 tons, Captain W Sullivan, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W C Morrison, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 5th October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut D Goldsmith.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....I G T S
Chase Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Lieut O O Campbell .....R I Marine
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery
M I M S Palinurus.....Comdr E S Hickman.....Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp .....R I Marine
H M S High flyer.....Capt O S Hickley.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 7.

Capri .....2784 Behsio .....P & R S N Co
Dwarka .....799 Mazon .....M M & Co
Falls of Monesa.....3457 Hayre.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Haussionic .....2975 Henry .....
Ipswich .....815 Wallace.....Shah S N Co
John Hardie .....2816 McMillen.....F Muir & Co
Leipoora .....2134 Hodgson .....Calcutta .....M M & Co
Hisani.....3741 McLennan Turner.....M & Co
Onkomis .....3439 Hill.....M M & Co
Peninsular .....3919 Palmer .....P & O
Shahscor.....2783 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shahjehan .....3568 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nadam .....3781 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer .....1922 Pilling .....Shah J N Co
Shah Nasir .....3358 Grant .....Shah N N Co
Schadis .....2950 Maude .....M M & Co
Shah Allum .....1917 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Wasara .....3565 Rokkock .....M M & Co
Zamania.....3789 Dewing .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Shah Nawaz	3523	Baldoin	Jedda	10-10	The Shah S N Co
B	Clan Farquhar	3787	Wadge	Chittagong	10-10	F M & Co
O & R	Majidi	1857	Coates	Mauritius	14-10	B & P S & Co
F	Worsley Hall	2338	Sullivan	K'chi	8-10	K N & Co
L	Alecto	3341	Hick	Hull via K'chi	16-10	P M & Co
O	Bahadur	599	Pakeera	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co
F	King Robert	2544	Saunders	Montyn Dock	12-10	K N & Co
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	Jedda	11-10	B & P S N Co

Offside Q

Puri		643	Ahmed		N F	Bo S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	53	Mahomed	Nagar	8-10	Bo S N Co Ltd
Mahanadi	347	Ahmed	K'chi	8-10	Bo S N Co Ltd

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	John Hardie s	McMillen	Calcutta, Sept 26
	Majidi s	Coates	Samarang, Sept 20

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Budrie s	Born	Jedah
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, &c
	Goalpara s	Morrison	Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Worsley Hall, Sullivan, for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Zamania, for Jedah
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Alecto, for Hull, &c
" Scindia, for Calcutta, &c
" Ischia, for Hongkong
" D Baldino, for Genoa, &c
" Britannia, for Liverpool, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Names	From
3	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Famingo	J Mackintosh	Pamban
	Clan Matheson	R K Cowie	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

4	Syriam	J Younger	Rangoon
	Induna	T Laycock	B Ayres
	B Fairlie	J Parfor	Karachi
	Dundas	H J Case	Colombo
	Oriocolo	S Zinnaro	A Ports

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
29	Florican	Calcutta
Oct.		
3	Clan Maclachlan	Coast
4	Thongwa	Straits

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

7	Nairung	Calcutta
7	Jelungs	Calcutta
7	Pallasa	Negapatam
8	Clan Alpine	Liverpool
10	Nadir	Bombay
10	Neiderfels	Antwerp
11	Biojun Maru	Penang
15	Maria Valerie	Trieste

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 7.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—28 bale skins, R M Kooka; 14 cwts fishmaws, K N Meanee; 60 bales skins, A H Mohmed and Co; 13 bales skins, B Esmail: 113 bales skins and hides, H N H Essa; 12 bales hides, H A Oomer: 50 bales hemp, E Mohomed; 30 cwts horns, K B Sajun; 9 bales skins, R M Kooka; 13 cases mica, W and A Graham and Co; 18 cwts fishmaws, J Mahomed; 84 cwts gum, H Ebramjee.

FOR HULL.

Contscliffe s—8,710 cwts, Myrabollams; 644 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—90 cwts condiments, W Muncherji and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drumcondra s—3 bales cotton, 88 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts bran, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 7 bales twist, Kahn and Khan; 100 bales cotton silk, N Peerbhoy; 1,571 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Comersey; 1,017 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 5 bales sawri cotton, Kahn and Kahn; 1,918 cwt poppyseed, Worman and Co; 200 bags cotton-fly, C Hserji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—62 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 66 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, E Moledina; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—400 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist Sassoon, J David and Co; 1,086 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 260 bales twist Framji Sons and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Western, Fort Eastern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Umarkhadi	2	2	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Kamathipura, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Mazagaon, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	6	3	95
Total plague deaths to date	141,676		
Same date last year	7	3	93

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 5th 1907.

Wards.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	47	53	6
B	126	177	14
C	98	115	1
D	76	50	0
E	197	93	3
F & G	35	0	0
Total to date	549	488	29
Same date 1906			1,031

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 6.*] [BOMBAY, *October 7.*

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 2,760	Alexandria	Peninsular	A G H A A A Rim
Gold Coins	2,704			
1 Box Gold Coins	12,285	Aden	do	O Hserjee
3 Boxes Sovs	5,632	Aden	do	O Khushal
Gold Coins	26,745			
Rupees	585			
162 Bars Silver, 581 Boxes Mexican Dollars		London	do	Supdt W and P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [7TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 34 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. and 1-4 for demand Bank bills. Nothing has been done at these quotations, the market closing steady. The credit rate opened at 1s. 4 14-d. for 3 months' sight bills, but although private paper was scarce, Banks were not inclined to offer better terms. Far Eastern rates are quiet following the lower silver quotations.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		120
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		151
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 1/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...		221

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at Rs. 96 3-4 for ready and Rs. 96 5-8 for the settlement, the tendency being weak. Business in the early part of the day was reported for the settlement at Rs. 96 9-16 to Rs. 96 1-2 but later on the tone of the market became better, closing with buyers at the opening quotation. Calcutta market was closed it being a public holiday there.

We quote :

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96 13
1st Settlement	... ...	" 96 10

Bullion :—

Reuter's advices give Bar Silver as 1-4 down on Saturday, the closing rates being 30 7-16 for ready and 30 5-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was also weak, closing 1-2 down at 66. Locally rates have also given way. Ready bars opened at 76 7-8 ex-duty and close at 76 9-16. Forward rates are also weaker and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :

		Rs	a.	p
English Bar Gold	... ...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	76	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	76	9	0
Ditto 2nd "	...	76	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steady, but declined during the day. Export houses have been selling Bengals, and many Speculators taking profits, the late advance having been rapid. Prices have given way Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 from the highest point touched on Saturday. It is possible the decline is temporary, and a reaction may follow shortly as weather conditions remain unchanged. At the close the market is dull at our quotations, particularly for Bengals.

For ready cotton there has been less enquiry by shippers, but Mills continue to operate. Rates are slightly easier.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	285	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	275	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	243/4	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum	237/8	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	236	"
" " Amraoti	236	"
" " Muttia	215	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	212/13	"
Fine M. G. "	222/23	"
" Bengals	219	"
F. G. H. G.	204/5	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	... ...	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	11,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6·09	6·02	6·00	6·00	6·00
—05	—05	—05	—05	—05
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
6·00	6·00	6·01	6·01	
—05	—06	—06	—06	

Seeds and Wheat markets closed.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1375
India		62 1/2
Indian Specie Bank		48
Mills :—		
Century		1,675
David		400
Empress		425
Howard and Bullough		570
Kohinoor...		730
Manockji Petit		3,175
Textile		1,170
Presses :—		
Breul's Cawnpore		195
Hingoli		125
New Mofussil		632 1/2
Volkart's United...		1,100
Miscellaneous :—		
Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...		330
Badham File and Co.		125
Central India Mining		595
Colaba Land and Mill		1,025
Marcks and Co		135
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.		55
Treacher and Co		562 1/2
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej		573 1/2
Amritsar-Patti		111
Tapti-Valley		462 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	796	bales.
Wheat	6,735	cwts.
Linseed	624	"
Rapeseed...	1,833	"
Gingellyseed	707	"
Poppyseed	269	"
Groundnuts	113	"
Castorseed	1,920	"
Rice	3,122	"
Myrabollams	773	"
Cottonseed	497	"
Mowrasseed	3,851	"
Gram	119	"
Joowar	1,475	"
Maize	Nil	

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

As a result of the call for tenders for the purchase of the Ginning and Press Factory at Khangaum, the Liquidator Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak received the following tenders on Saturday, viz :—

	Rs.
Mr. Rustomji Framji Wadia ...	95,000
Messrs. Jamasjee and Manockji ...	80,000
Mr. R. Chandabhai	75,000
Mr. Karimbhai Jeewaji Jani ...	73,000
Mr. Burjorji Dhunjeebhoy Contractor.	71,000

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 5th Oct., 1907, as compared with the statement of 28th Sept. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 28. Rs.	Oct. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	98,00,000	98,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	80,83,366	76,68,111
Public Deposits at Branches	54,93,145	48,21,429
Other Deposits	9,24,95,486	8,97,87,682
Post Bills	15,547	15,547
Sundries	20,64,373	21,13,418
Rs..	12,76,81,861	12,37,00,178
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,37,91,130	1,41,89,539
Other authorised Securities	31,17,439	33,03,076
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,33,90,157	1,36,78,506
Loans do. do. do.	1,79,44,093	1,80,87,741
Bills discounted and purchased	2,58,15,176	2,61,66,800
Dead Stock	2,79,5 5	2,79,750
Stamps	3,613	3,581
Bullion	6,54,923	6,47,888
Balances with other Banks	8,55,768	9,22,552
Sundries	1,50,023	1,52,444
Cash	4,97,75,066	4,58,37,317
	12,76,81,861	12,37,00,178

SCENE IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Sir John Forrest and Mr. Maloney.

"SCOUNDRELS AND LIARS."

There was an extraordinary scene in the Federal House of Representatives at Melbourne on the night of the 17th ultimo. The chief actor were Sir John Forrest (W.A.) and Mr. Maloney (V.) Sir John Forrest, who was severely criticised by Mr. Mahon last week for inconsistent votes on the tariff, spoke at some length upon the inconsistencies of the Labor party. The Prime Minister, he said had told the Labor party what he thought of it.

Mr. Page (Q.): And hasn't the Labor party told the Prime Minister what it thinks of him?

Sir John Forrest said the Prime Minister had spoken in a contemptuous way of the Labor party.

Mr. Maloney (excitedly): We didn't vote to reduce the age of consent from 14 to 12, as you did. (Sensation)

Sir John Forrest (turning excitedly upon Mr. Maloney) You are a prevaricator—a scoundrel, Sir! a scoundrel, talking like! that (Uproar.)

Mr. Maloney (fiercely): Then you are a Liar! (Renewed uproar.)

The Chairman (Mr Batchelor Order)! Order!

Hon. Members: Chair! Chair!

Sir John Forrest: Yes, I withdraw, but he is making a gross charge against me and he knows it to be absolutely untrue! Things that happened twenty years ago! (Turning on the member for Melbourne), sir, you ought to be ashamed of yourself—ashamed, I say—you ought to be put out of—

Mr. Maloney (waving a book): There is your Western Australian "Hansard!" Deny it if you can—

Hon. Members: Chair! Chair!

Sir John Forrest: You have fawned on me since, sir! I fawned on me!

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. member must address himself to the question before the Chair.

Sir John Forrest: But it is untrue, sir—grossly libellous. (Uproar.)

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. member must withdraw the word "untrue."

Sir John Forrest: Out of respect to the House I withdraw. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maloney: And I withdraw anything offensive to the hon. member I may have said. (Waving the book): But here is the Western Australian "Hansard"——

Sir John Forrest: The Hon. member is always making lying statements all over the country——

Hon. Members: Chair! Chair!

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. member must withdraw that expression.

Sir John Forrest: I withdraw, sir; but it is true. I withdraw that, too. (Laughter.) I am ashamed—ashamed, I say, to have to reply to such disgraceful innuendoes and charges——

Mr. Maloney: Is it not true?

Sir John Forrest (with choking indignation): Is it not enough, sir, that all my life I have held up my head throughout Australia—that I have been respected throughout Australia by everyone who knows me, without being insulted by this thing here (waving his hand towards Mr. Maloney)—this thing——

Mr. Maloney (rising threateningly): I quoted from the Western Australian "Hansard," and you dare not deny it. I won't be called a "thing" by you. (Uproar.)

Sir John Forrest (in an undertone): He didn't say that I voted to raise it to sixteen afterwards.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. members must not apply offensive names. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maloney: Then I ask you to have that word "thing" withdrawn.

Sir John Forrest: If the Hon. member,

Mr. Maloney (waving his hands): If you call me a "thing," I say you are a contemptible cur. You dare not say it outside. (Uproar.)

Mr. Maloney dropped back into his seat, wagging his head and hotly muttering, and Sir John Forrest was heard to mutter "Dirty brute"!

Mr. Storrer (T.) rose to a point of order, and, after withdrawals, Sir John Forrest went on to further refer to Mr. Deakin's past observations regarding the Labor party's methods.

At a later stage Mr. Maloney said he would not willingly make a false charge against any man, and if it were proved that he had doneso, he would willingly withdraw.

Sir John Forrest: Do you think you were justified?

Mr. Maloney: I would not allow you to say anywhere else but here what you have said, big as you are. (Laughter.).

Sir John Forrest: You have libelled me all over the country. (Uproar.)

Mr. Maloney then read the official report of the proceedings in Western Australia with regard to the raising of the age of consent.

Sir John Forrest: You have not said all you know.

Mr. Maloney: I did not introduce the matter.

Sir John Forrest: Then why did you bring that book in here?

Mr. Maloney: Because you were attacking a man unjustly.

Sir John Forrest: You were unjust.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	——	Via Shanghai Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th Oct. 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	7	10	11 a m	4	42
Teheran	7	1	15 p m	0	22
Suez	7	2	10 p m	0	49

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 7th Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	7th Oct. 1907.	1	17	0	2
" Karachee	Ditto	0	25	0	2
" Madras	Ditto	0	58	0	1

NOTICES

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators, Telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Bichiti and Luchow. (23-9-07)

Saigon Bangkok interrupted (also Bassac route interrupted). (7-10-07).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HICKMAN—September 28, at Dunston, S. Sythet, the wife of R. St. John Hickman, of a daughter.

HATHORNE—October 3, at 9, Wood St., Calcutta, the wife of E. C. C. Haythorne, of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—September 19, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of J. M. Mackenzie, of a son.

O'BRIEN—September 20, at Simla, the wife of Captain A. J. O'Brien, C. I. E., Indian Army, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SYER—BERTIE-CLAY—October 1, at St. Paul's Church, Amballa, by the Rev. J. B. King, Chaplain, Captain Herbert Hingston Syer, 21st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers, son of Mr. E. W. Syer, The Anchorage, Niagara, Canada, to Aileen Mary, younger daughter of Mr. H. Bertie Clay and grand-daughter of the late Major-General Edward Bertie-Clay, B. S. C.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—September 13, at Raipur, (the funeral took place at Dehra Dun) Mrs. Emma M. Anthony, widow of the late Mr. Adam Anthony, late of the Financial Department.

BUNYAN—September 12, at Sitarampur Jn., E. I. Ry., Jemima Charlotte, wife of the late Isaac Bunyan, aged 68 years.

FOX—September 30, at Jugdispore, Oh as. Fox of Kuttea, aged 69 years.

O'GRADY—September 30, at Saugor, Central Provinces, of epilepsy due to injuries to the head from a fall, Shamus, eldest son of James O'Grady, District Judge, Saugor, aged seven years and ten months.

WARBURTON—October 2, at Kassuli, Ida, the dearly loved wife of Captain W. M. Warburton, R. F. A.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 11-42m., Low water, 5-28m. 5-48s.

Bombay Y. M. C. A. Glee Club, Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 9-15 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 7th, New Moon, 3h. 50·6m. p.m.; Oct. 14th, First Quarter, 3h. 32·0m. p.m.; Oct. 21st, Full Moon, 2h. 46·5m. p. m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21·5m. p.m.; Oct., 14th, in Perigee, 7h. p. m.; Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, October 9.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 0·12 m., 0·15s.; Low water, 6-3m., 6-20s.

Thursday, October 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Byculla Club, special general meeting, 10 p.m. Miss Gohar Jan's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0·50m., 0·50s. Low water, 6-39m., 6-53s.

Friday, October 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.; High water, 1-32m., 1-28s. Low water, 7-17m., 7-27s.

Saturday, October 12.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water 2-19m., 2-10s.; Low water, 8-1m., 8-6s.

Sunday, October 13.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 3-12m., 3-1s.; Low water, 8-38m., 8-54s.

Monday, October 14.—Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Philharmonic Society, Practice, Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 4-16m. 4-8s.; Low water, 10-15m. 10-11s.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Mahalaxmi Fair commences to-day and will last for ten days.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY FOR BUNDER.—During September the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,277 and the number of new admissions was 879, classified as below :—Hindus 715; Mussalman 141; other castes 23: the average daily attendance was 76.

FRIGHTENED BY A STEAM ROLLER.—A shigram belonging to Mr. Narotam Morarji Gooculdas of Pedder Road, when being driven along Girgaum Road on Sunday, the horse shied at a steam roller and bolted. The coachman was thrown off his seat, but was not hurt. The gharry collided with a lamp-post and came to a standstill. There were three ladies in the gharry but they escaped unhurt. The gharry was smashed.

ELECTRIC TRAM-CAR ACCIDENTS.—Whilst Kala Appa (30), a Hindu, was getting into an electric tram-car in motion at Parel Road on Sunday, he missed his footing and fell, his legs getting under the wheels of the car. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where his left foot had to be amputated.—The same evening one Bhima Ganoo (25) was knocked down while jumping out of an electric tram-car in motion on the same road. He sustained injuries on the head and was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

PLAGUE AND ITS PREVENTION.—Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., Acting Accountant-General of Bombay, presided at a very instructive and impressive magic lantern lecture on Sunday, delivered by Dr. Turner the Health Officer of Bombay on "Plague and its Prevention." A large and influential gathering of the Jewish community, including the fair sex, had assembled to witness the lecture. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Gerson Moses on behalf of his community and Mr. B. S. Ezekiel, B. A., moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for the interest taken, and to Dr. Turner for his able lecture. The proceeding were brought to a close with three cheers for Dr. Turner.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.—In connection with the newly-appointed Judge, for a specified period, for the special disposing of references made under the Land Acquisition Act, an additional Deputy Registrar has been sanctioned in the High Court. Mr. E. H. Wadia, B. A., Barrister-at-law, has been appointed to the post, and will continue to act as Third Deputy Registrar until such time as Mr. W. Lane, the first Deputy Registrar, returns from leave, which is expected to be in about one month, Until relieved, Mr. M. Conway will continue to act as Additional Deputy Registrar, and Clerk to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod; Mr. Edalji Jehangir Davar, B. A., LL. B., Head-Clerk in the Prothonotary's office, is appointed to act in Mr. Conway's place, as a Commissioner for taking affidavits, as Junior Judges' Clerk and as Clerk of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, until further orders.

A RECENT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the letter signed "H. P. N.' in your contemporary of Saturday last, I must express my inability to understand the drift of his argument. He is arguing as if the gentleman who was recently fined one Rupee by the Chief Presidency Magistrate took the law into his own hands. As a matter of fact he did not. The writer goes on to say that nobody has a right to dictate to the police as to the manner in which they are to do their duty. But the gentleman did not want to dictate to the policeman to do his duty in a particular manner. All that he did was to draw the attention of the policeman on duty to the congestion which he (the policeman) did not notice owing to his being engaged in a private conversation, with his back to the congestion; and if the policeman was not in this position, presumably the accused would not have touched the policeman at all. As it was, he did touch, but not with the intention of assault. It might be "technical assault," and, owing to that, if the policeman felt sentimentally injured in his dignity, the European gentleman expressed his regret and I think that was quite sufficient. If for a so-called offence like this, a gentleman is to be criminally convicted, what about a man who wilfully assaults? Perhaps in the latter case the fine might be more, say between ten and fifty rupees. But still, both are "convicted," and hence it is injustice that the man who had the innocent intention of assisting the policeman should, in the eye of law, come under the category as one who makes a common assault.—YOURS, &c,

J. P.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A DISHONEST POLICE OFFICER.

Adulteration of Ghee with Fat.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Mahomed Yasin, a jemadar of police, who was in July last convicted by Mr. S. J. Murphy, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, of taking an illegal gratification as a public servant or committing extortion, and framing incorrect record as a public servant, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the former offence, and three months for the latter, the sentences being concurrent, Mr. Branson, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was a police jemadar stationed in the Taagaon Taluka and was prosecuted for taking an illegal gratification, for committing extortion, and for falsifying the diary of his official movements. At the village of Ankli were two men, Hamed Khan and Fatehchand, from Kolhapur, who carried on business as a firm under the designation of Ram Pratap and started what purported to be a ghee factory some eighteen months ago. The factory consisted of a shed on the main road, where ghee was boiled down with animal fat in various proportions, and the resulting mixture was packed in tins and sold as ghee or clarified butter. The tins were usually sent either to Shirol Road or Miraj railway stations and thence booked to the address of the firm's clients in various parts of India. Two servants were employed on the work of boiling down the ghee with fat and packing it in tins and the factory was under the personal superintendence of Hamid Khan, the Mahomedan member of the firm. The flagrant adulteration of ghee in this manner is a fact naturally repugnant, if not revolting, to Hindu ideas and feeling; and Mr. Murphy thought there could be no doubt that the firm's proceedings were fairly notorious in the neighbourhood: and this view was supported by the fact that there was a notice board put up at the factory which warned intruders against going inside. The accused was first concerned with the ghee factory about July 1906, when he went to the Mamlatdar and Magistrate and wanted to know whether the adulteration of ghee with animal fat would amount to an offence under the law, and the Mamlatdar gave it as his opinion that it was an offence. Accused's next connection with the factory was on the 15th August 1906 in the evening, when the two servants were alone in the factory and were engaged in the preparation of ghee. Two tongas drove up, the occupants of the tongas got out and crowded into the factory. They were seven in number, including the accused. When inside the shed the party demanded the owner and started beating the servants. The owner Hamid Khan was sent for, and after his arrival a discussion took place between him and the accused, and finally Rs. 300 was agreed on as a fair price to pay for non-interference by the police. A hundie was drawn up by Hamid Khan on one Kapurchand's firm at Miraj. It was cashed there, and Hamid Khan paid the money to the accused in the presence of the party which had raided the Ankli factory the previous evening. Mr. Murphy thought upon the evidence that the witnesses for the prosecution had told the truth, and that it had been satisfactorily proved

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1907.

A NEW ISLAMIC PERIL.

A FEW months ago the newspapers of the world were anxiously examining the pretensions of the pan-Islamic movement to be a purely religious impulse, having for its aspiration the consolidation of the Moslem peoples of Europe and Asia under one Khalifa residing at Constantinople. And in the course of the interesting discussion which ensued, Oriental historiographers disputed the Sultan's claim to be regarded as the spiritual head of Islam, pointing out that in some Musalman countries this assumption is vigorously denied. It was also suggested that pan-Islamism was a menace to the peace of the world, that the Sultan was encouraging its extension with the hope of confronting the European Powers with a combination which would limit their interference in the political and economic affairs of his Empire and relieve him of the burden of their mandate which is inconvenient and humiliating. The question was considered from both points of view by publicists, magazine writers and experts generally, and the result was a repudiation of the idea that pan-Islamism would develop into an anti-Christian crusade, although there was evidence enough to show that some of its promoters were not indisposed to give it that complexion. The Sultan's connection with the political aspect of the movement was made tolerably clear and it was also demonstrated that with the exception of Egypt it had been a failure as a religious and national weapon, and that the absence of homogeneity amongst the Islamic peoples rendered it highly improbable that there would ever be a concerted movement having for its aim an attack upon the professors of other religions.

Having by these means laid the opposition of pan-Islamism, it is disconcerting to discover that hidden away in the desert expanses of North there is an association, now some seventy years old, with millions of militant followers, which appears to be far more formidable than the movement which evoked the literary polemics of a few months ago. The Senoussis who derive their title from their original founder, are avowedly inimical to all other religious cults than that of Islam, and so far as it has been revealed their ambition seems to be to free all moslem countries from foreign domination and to gather them under one ruler who would presumably be their own leader. It is, in fact, a fresh manifestation of the militant aspect of pan-Islamism, under far more vigorous auspices than the spasmodic efforts of the effete potentate on the banks of the Bosphorous. If we may accept as accurate recently published accounts of the Senoussi organisation, particularly those by French writers who have been diligent students of it, there has been nothing in the Islamic world to equal it since Wahabism appeared in Arabia almost two hundred years ago and was brought to India in the first quarter of last century. The Wahabis inaugurated their crusade as religious purists and in course of time became powerful enough to establish a kingdom of their own, and to hold possession for several years of the sacred places, to the consternation of orthodox Islam. The story of the rise and fall of Wahabism has passed into history, but in India it lingered until the early seventies of last century, and was a more dangerous focus for political unrest than the movement now promoted by the Bengali Seditionists. The present generation of Anglo-Indians may find it hard to realize that in Lord Mayo's day, the Indian Press, and especially the Bengal portion of it, was deeply engaged in discussing the lawfulness of rebellion against the Queen, on the ground that she was a non-Moslem and therefore incompetent to rule over Mahomedans, and that the final decision of this momentous question rested with the Islamic legists of India and Mecca who were able to negative the pretensions of Wahabism and restore political and religious peace.

Since that event, which was contemporaneous with the rigorous proscription and punishment of the Wahabi leaders by Government, the cult has been divested of political danger, and at the present moment our millions of Musalman subjects are giving convincing proofs of their fealty and devotion to the Crown. India declared against pan-Islamism, and in their present disposition Mahomedans here are unlikely to be converted to the more sinister tenets of the Senoussi Sect, should its emissaries find their way hither from Africa. It is claimed for the leader of the latter that he has not only a considerable following of warrior monks gathered in monasteries which range from Tripoli to Upper Egypt, but that he has millions of devoted adherents in all Moslem countries who await his signal for the Jehad, or holy war, which is to free Islam from foreign domination of every description. Pan-Islamists of the militant type are disposed to accept the Shaikh of the Senoussi (regarding whose present whereabouts and occupations there is considerable mystery) as a more forceful and efficient leader than the Sultan, whose Arabian and Asia Minor Dominions are slipping from his control and the rise of a new Kingdom in North-Africa, which would include Egypt, Tripoli and the Hedjaz, is already predicted by some optimistic members of the sect. The Senoussi political organization is said to be well controlled, but owing to the extreme secrecy which is observed concerning its working no particulars filter through to the Christian world, and all we know is that the movement has active and able exponents in most of the Islamic countries of Africa and Asia and that constant additions are being made to the sect through their efforts. Although Senoussi aspirations are eminently anti-Christian, they do not despise Western methods of education, as it is believed that numbers of them have passed through European Colleges and Schools and that the training and information so acquired will be used for the advancement and development of the new Islam. One notable illustration of the high culture attained by some of the Shaikh's disciples recently appeared in a London newspaper which printed a remarkably well reasoned and moderately phrased letter from a Senoussi propagandist discussing pan-Islamism and the position it is destined to occupy in the modern Moslem evangel. The letter was framed in faultless English, and beyond an under-note of triumph at the consternation which the movement is causing in countries with Mussulman subjects, contained nothing to which exception could be taken. As to arms and all the other material requisite for war, the Shaikh is said to be well supplied, and one of the most disquieting features of the position is that not only are numbers of our own African troops and those of the Egyptian members of this powerful brotherhood, but it is believed that many time-expired soldiers from both forces are now at its headquarters actively engaged in drilling and disciplining the Senoussi enthusiasts. As we have already stated the movement is not more than seventy years old, but under the present leader its progress has been so notable, and the accessions to his standard have been so numerous that Senoussism, with its avowed antipathy to Christian forms of belief, now ranks as one of the perils of the African world and this aspect of it is said to be seriously engaging the attention of the French and Egyptian Intelligence Departments with a view to being prepared for eventualities. According to one publicist, who writes with some knowledge of the subject in an English Magazine, Senoussism means the eviction of every white man from Africa, and of a rebellion before twenty years have elapsed of all the semi-civilised peoples who now submit to our rule; but without adopting this extreme view of the situation there is clearly sufficient cause for anxiety, as to the ultimate results of a movement which has had no parallel in Moslem annals since Abdul Waheb launched his crusade against religious corruption in the second half of the eighteenth century.

ELECTRIFIED KASHMIR. — THERE has, from time to time, cropped up a report that the Jhelum electrical scheme has been abandoned. That rumour was finally killed towards the end of September, when Sir Francis Younghusband made a long explanatory statement as to what may be expected in the immediate future. The occasion was the launching of a dredger, said to be the largest electrically worked dredger in the world. But its size is as nothing to the work that is expected of it, for even more important than the general deepening of the river bed is the task of clearing the Baramulla gorge which is responsible for the floods which devastate the Jhelum valley. For six months out of the year a couple of days' heavy rain causes a flood. The water rushes down from the hills into the river and speedily the Wular Lake overflows, for the water cannot pass out through the gorge as quickly as it flows in. By the enlargening of the gorge these floods can be avoided. But in the train of this follows something even more important. To-day the valley is, in great part, a marsh. With the prevention of floods it becomes possible to consider the reclamation of these marshes, and the work will be taken in hand. The whole scheme, of which we have so far only mentioned part, is the conception of Major de Lotbiniere and it is to him that the State will soon owe thanks for a tract of something like one hundred thousand acres converted from marsh into rice land, bringing to the revenues of the State an increase of three or four lakhs of rupees a year. All this is somewhat apart from the electric scheme, but it is only the latter which makes it possible to-day. As for the electric supply, Sir Francis Younghusband was emphatic as to the catholic use for which it is intended. Srinagar will be lit electrically, but that is a minor item of the idea, and might, as was said in his explanatory speech, have been accomplished by harnessing any of the small rivers. The present scheme is to produce 20,000 h. p. and, as Sir Francis said, the power will be enough to light Srinagar, heat the Silk Factory—which is the largest in the world and the most paying—operate the dredging fleet, run the railway, work the wool factory, the oil pressing factory and other concerns which are in contemplation, and have eight or ten thousand horse-power to spare to sell in the Punjab for lighting Abbottabad, and Rawalpindi, running factories, and may be eventually assisting in working the N. W. Railway by electricity just as they are now beginning to work main lines in America. All this means increased trade, and increased trade will bring with it increased demands for transport. At present a maund of grain can be sent by boat from Islamabad to Baramulla for two annas. It is, perhaps, the cheapest transport in the world and thousands of boats are engaged in the trade. The deepening of the river will give greater facilities to the boats and they will be further assisted to make the journey expeditiously by means of the canals which will intersect the drained marshes and cut off many of the tortuous windings of the river. To-day in the dry season the marshes are all wet and the river half dry. Soon the marshes are to be dry and the river full and kept at a more or less constant level. To all this has to be added the possibility of using spare power from the generating station to drive electric launches to tow fleets of boats up the river. Kashmir is fortunate in having its natural resources taken so thoroughly in hand. Already there is an increasing population which regards the country as desirable as a permanent residence not only as a place to visit; and with the improvements which are taking place it may soon suffer from overcrowding.

IMPERIAL OUTPOSTS. — COLONEL A. M. MURRAY has just published in one volume (Imperial Outposts: John Murray) the matured ideas he gathered during his journey to Japan in 1906, when he went thither *via* the usual Suez Canal route and returned by Canada. He had thus the advantage of studying an old country that has developed marvellously under a self-imposed new discipline and a new country that is capable of immense expansion and that means to attain it. Colonel Murray had a special purpose in his journey; to examine the "conditions under which communication along the main highway round the Empire can be maintained with Japan in the event of a maritime war with one or more of the Great Powers of the world." But he did not confine his observations to this subject; he studied the commerce, the fighting capacity of Japan and the strength and weakness of Canada. There is nothing of the Little Englander about Colonel Murray; he is, indeed, rather too ready to suggest that England should assume new responsibilities in various directions, as when he declares that much would be remedied if England took over the government of Shanghai. He has something to say of the awkward arrangement by which Aden is still administered from Bombay. Aden, he holds, should be more of a centre of trade, and British influence should extend further inland to the advantage of the neighbouring tribes. What of the Sultan's sovereignty if Imperial British rights should radiate all round from what is supposed to be a simple coaling station? Coming to Canada, he has much to praise, but he blames her for deferring the organisation of national defence. That is an obviously weak point in their armour on which Canadians are very sensitive, a proof, perhaps, that in the near future they will face it. It is clear that Colonel Murray has gleaned his information in all cases on the spot, for it is frankly strengthened with local colour freshly mixed at every stopping place. Had he calmly reviewed the whole from a general imperial standpoint, he might have toned down and balanced his picture better. Maps and plans are both numerous and good. The volume is decidedly interesting and though it says little of India, it should be welcome to Anglo-Indians for the sake of the just appreciation of Japan and her spirit that it conveys and of the awakened energies of Canada—of the renascence of an old Empire and the coming of age of a new Dominion.

A MILITANT AMERICA. — IT is perhaps as well that Mr. Roosevelt should not seek re-election to the Presidentship of America. The American press is full of ridicule of his recent utterances and, no doubt, will not be slow to grasp the possibilities of denouncing the latest policy which he has thought fit to bring forward. Uttered in the way in which it has reached us, it is on a par with the memorable farce of introducing a new method of spelling, Mr. Roosevelt wants a large navy. The policy of "peace with insult" he declares, is as bad for the nation as for an individual. He should know. But for what is the navy intended? If it is intended for warfare instead of demonstrations, we would recommend Mr. Roosevelt to devote himself to the more immediate and more profitable task of checking the insolent Westerners over whom he ill-professes to have control. America is to be congratulated that in Japan there is at least one country which is capable of judging Californians at their true worth. We hope we are not to be compelled to place a similar estimate upon Mr. Roosevelt. His latest utterance agrees badly with the diplomacy which he claimed for himself at Washington a few months ago. "Peace with insult" is a poor parody at the best. Mr. Roosevelt would do well either to delete the final word from the American vocabulary or to hold special classes of instruction as to the true and universal meaning of it.

HIS HIGHNESS Maharaja Shri Shah Chhatrapati of Kolhapur has arrived in Bombay and put up at Sitaram's Buildings, Hornby Road. His Highness Nawab Sidee Ibrahimkhan of Sachin has also arrived in Bombay and is staying at the Watson's Annexe.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Persia*, with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s. s. *Delta* left Hongkong, on the 5th October.

THE N. Y. K. s. s. *Wakamiya Maru* arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

THE Anchor Line s. s. *Scindia*, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 5th instant.

CHAPTER X and XI of our new Serial Story, "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 7 of to-day's issue.

ON return from leave next November Colonel Newmarch is likely to be posted as Political Agent at Malwa.

A SERAJGUNJ correspondent writing to the *Englishman*, says that Mr. Ainslie, the Sub-Divisional Officer, has been transferred to his old district for his action in connection with the recent strike of Jute drummers.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 14th September 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 137,933 mds. and Rs. 29,798 in the earnings.

THE best laid plans of the most up-to-date Post Offices "gang aft agley," but the record in tardy delivery of a missive belongs to the Turkish Post Office. The time taken was 73 years, the distance being from Mount Athos to Corfu. In July, 1834, the Archimandrite of a convent wrote to a lady in the island announcing the departure of a begging mission. The letter has just been delivered to the lady's grandson.

THE University of Madras is arranging for a course of lectures on modern and experimental methods of teaching Mathematics. The lectures, which will begin on the 26th December, will, like those delivered last year, be for the benefit of Mathematical teachers in Colleges and High Schools. The lectures will be delivered simultaneously at the Engineering College, Madras, the Government College, Rajahmundry, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and the Coimbatore College, Coimbatore. Mathematical teachers desiring to attend should apply to the Registrar before the 31st instant.

THE Indian Factory Labour Commission is now practically complete. The President will be Mr. W. T. Morrison from Bombay; the members, Col. C. MacTaggart I. M. S. from the United Provinces; Mr. S. M. Chitnavis, Deputy Comissioner in Central Provinces; Mr. H. S. Richmond, Senior Inspector of Factories, Manchester; Dr. Nair, Madras Municipal Commissioner; Honble Mr. A. McRobert of Cawnpur Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Nicols lately President, Indian Jute Mills Association. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowner Asssociation will also nominate a member. The Secretary will be Mr. J. Campbell C. S. The Commission assembles on 1st November at Bombay and will be on tour until about the 15th of April next, visiting the principal industrial centres in India. It is likely to submit its report at the end of May next.

THE transfers of Provincial Agents and District Agents in Ceylon appear to be injudiciously frequent. The "Ceylon Observer," in a leading article, strongly condemns the practice of moving these officials about, which our contemporary declares, is "an absolute curse to the people in the rural districts." There can be no doubt that constant changes in the administrative body are detrimental to work, not only in Ceylon but everywhere. However capable an official may be, he requires time to get into touch with the people of his charge and to learn the character of his subordinates, while in the case of an incompetent or indifferent official the system encourages the postponement and glossing over of vexatious questions in the hope that they will not require settlement until his successor is in office. "Apres moi le deluge" is very apt to be the guiding principle of a "locum tenens," as we in India know, though perhaps Ceylon has suffered more from over frequent transfers of officials.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Cricket in 1907.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

ATHLETICS

News is to hand of a fine treble by Alfred Shrubb at some Labour Day sports in America. He first won the "mile" in 4 mins 27 2/5 secs, then the three miles in 15 mins 7 secs and finished up by securing the five miles in 25 mins 37 secs. Each in itself is a fine performance, while collectively the wins represent an afternoon's work, the like of which has seldom been seen. The English runner has had a splendid tour, but can find no one to extend him on the other side. T. Longboat the Canadian Indian, might have given him some trouble from five miles and upwards, but he evidently does not believe it worth while giving up his amateur status for the sake of trying conclusions with England's best stayer at the present time.

When Lieut. Wyndham Halswell broke down at the Scottish Athletic Championships, many people feared this fine middle-distance sprinter was lost to athletics. It is pleasing to be able to state that this is not so however. His military duties will prevent his running again this season, but he intends having another "go" in 1908. He is particularly anxious to have a cut at the quarter mile amateur record, and after seeing him win the English championship in 48 4/5 secs. on a loose track in 1905, the writer will not be surprised should he equal or beat M. W. Long's world's figures of 47 4/5 secs, for a curved track while the British best of 48¼ secs, by H. C. L. Tyndall and E. C. Bredin, should be well within his compass. Halswell also intends to compete at the Olympic Games. He was very disappointed at his defeat at Athens, and which was probably due to the sharp corners bothering him far more than they did the Americans who are used to running round small tracks (ten and more laps to the mile) in the amories of the National Guard. With J. W. Morton for the sprint, Lieut Halswell for the quarter and G. Butterfield, J. E. Deakin and G. Duncan for the "mile" and long distance race, we ought to do very well indeed. We must find better material for the 800 metres and pole, vault however, while at throwing the discus and javelin we shall, cut a poor figure, unless these events receive encouragement.

A FINE WALK.

T. E. Hammond, holder of the London to Brighton and back record, has been beating time again. It was in the Middlesex Walking Clubs race over a course of 25½ miles that he distinguished himself. Though the course was very hilly, he got home in 3 hours 24 mins. 14secs. and beat his co-scratch man, A. R. Edwards of Manchester, by 4 mins. 11secs. Hammond is a splendid stayer and has a perfectly fair action and we should not have to worry if he represented the Empire in an International Road Walk in connection with the Olympic Games.

A FRENCH STAYER.

France has produced several fine long distance runners during the past decade and some of them have proved equal to beating Len Hurst, when the latter was at his best. The English runner was a competitor in the Rouen to Paris go-as-you-please on Sunday, but gave up in the first mile owing to an injury to his knee.

The winner turned up in Cibot of Paris, who, though only 24 years of age, is evidently a splendid stayer, as he ran the 97 miles in 15 hours 30 mins. and won very easily, so that the time cannot represent his limit.

RECORD CYCLING.

Unpaced cycle records appeal to everyone, as they are genuine tests of a man's speed and stamina and do not depend on the ability of the pacers etc. J. S. Benyon's recent performances at New Brighton stand high and his 28 2/5 secs for the quarter and 58 4/5 secs. for the half (from a standing start and without pace-makers) ought to enjoy a fair life.

Another highly meritorious unpaced ride was that by H. H. Agnew of the Vegetarian C. C. in his club's 12 hours time trials. He rode 204 3/4 miles in the time, which is a record for the course and under the conditions stated.

SWIMMING.

Jabez Wolffe, the Glasgow swimmer, must be quite used to failure in regard to the Channel swim. Montague Holbein had the hardest kind of luck in failing, when close to Dover pier on one occasion, and Wolffe had just such another experience this season, only that he tried the other way viz., from the English to the French coast. His pluck is well understood and he made still another effort this week, and a particularly fine one. Though the temperature of water was as low as 60 deg., he stayed in about 11 1/2 hours and was about two miles from Cape Blancnez, when forced to give up. He battled for hours against heavy seas and finally had to acknowledge defeat. He had a weird experience during the swim, a large bottle nose shark coming to the surface only a few feet away from him.

BOXING AND WRESTLING.

The match between Fred Welsh and J. White, decided in private at Pontyridd this week, proved a very stubborn contest and showed that the supporters of White had good grounds for putting their man up against such a tried and successful performer as Welsh. The bout was scheduled to go twenty rounds, but it did not last so long, though seldom has more work been crowded into sixteen rounds than in the bout under notice. Welsh proved best man and won in the sixteenth round, but he knew all about it and found White a worthy rival. Another capital contest was furnished by C. Knock and Curley Watson in their six rounds bout at Wonderland (London), though it was robbed of some interest by an over indulgence of holding and the referees decision, a draw, was the best under the circumstance.

That Wrestlers are great wranglers, is now well understood and somehow none of the champions appear able to arrange a match without a lot of preliminary wrangling and a war of words. After much talk Hackenschmidt and Padoubny appear to be as far off a match as ever. Indeed the developments of late may prevent a meeting, as a writ has been served on Hackenschmidt on account of certain statements he has made in regard to his fellow countryman. We are, however, promised a match between Hassan (a protege of Pierrie) and Padoubny after the latter has had two months' practice at the catch-as-catch-can style.

CRICKET IN 1907.

The curtain was rung down on the cricket season with the Notts (Champion County) v. Rest of England match at Kennington Oval. The final day of this produced batting of a very high order and altogether it was a fitting close. When the final stage was reached, England had scored 297 and 30 for one wicket, while the first venture of Notts produced 179. Thus the prospects of a definite finish were not bright and on P. F. Warner and Tyldesley resuming, it soon became evident that the batsmen were masters of the situation. These two were still unbeaten at the luncheon interval, when the innings was declared closed, with the score 235 for one wicket. Tyldesley's contribution was 114, while Warner made 113, which, following his 116 in the first innings, gave him a double. Faced with the task of getting 353 runs in a little over three hours, Notts could only play for a draw. Iremonger was bowled without scoring, but the two Gunns G. and J. made a splendid stand, George scoring 11, while John carried out his bat for 105. George Gunn delighted the onlookers by his brilliancy, and better batting has not been seen during the season. The match finally ended in a draw, Notts making 211 for three wickets. Only three wickets fell during the last day for an aggregate of 416 runs, which shows how the batsmen laid on the wood. Most people were pleased the Notts men retained their unbeaten record, though the match clearly showed that their success was due to the two bowlers —Hallam and Wass—being deadly on wet wickets.

BATTING AND BOWLING.

The batting and bowling tables for this and last season offer a big contrast, as while C. J. Burnup and Tom Hayward had figures of 67 and 66 respectively last year, we find C. B. Fry now showing the way with 46·74. He is followed by two more amateurs, F. H.B. Champain 46·60 and P. F. Warner 46·12, with Hayward 45·25, A. E. Lanton 41·75, G. N. Foster 40·75, H. K. Foster 37·56, and Hobbs 37·45 next. Thus amateurs are very much to the fore, and, indeed, as Hayward and Hobbs are the only professionals among the first eleven batsmen, it may also be pointed out that only Fry and Hayward among the first eleven batsmen were considered good enough to play in the Test matches. On turning to the bowling, we find the professionals very much to the fore, for though R. O. Schwarz of the South African team shows the way with 137 wickets, at a cost of 11·79 runs each, the next four are Hallam, 168 or 12·69, Haigh 102 or 12·82, Wass 163, or 14·28 and Huddleston 76 or 14·36. Gordon White of the South Africans comes next, 56 or 14·73, and the strength of the visitors certainly lay in the attack, A. E. Vogler 119 or 15·62 and G. A. Faulkner 64 or 15·82, fill the eleventh and thirteenth places, whereas Faulkner, average 29·82, and A. C. Nourse, 29·34, the leading batsmen are only thirty-second and thirty-fourth in the first class batting table.

And now a word for the all-rounders. Premier honours belong to Tarrant of Australia, who scored 1552 runs, average 32·33, and took 183 wickets, average 15·70. He is closely followed by J. N. Crawford 1158 runs, average 30·47, and 124 wickets average 16·95; Hirst 1334 runs or 28·38 and 188 wickets average 15·20, and Rhodes, who scored 1076 runs or 22·93 and secured 177 wickets at a cost of 1557 runs each.

FOOTBALL.

The acknowledged cracks are making progress in the First League matches, and since writing last, Aston Villa, Newcastle United, and Liverpool have picked up points. On the other hand Bristol City fell from grace by losing to Sheffield Wednesday (1—0) when entertaining the Yorkshiremen. Another of the leaders in Manchester United lost (2—1) at Middlesbrough and the table has already undergone considerable change. Liverpool made an upward move by beating Blackburn (2—0) at Liverpool and then visited Sheffield United and played a pointless draw. Only three teams now remain unbeaten, viz., Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday and Manchester City, while Bury tops the table with 8 points for 5 matches with Manchester United and Middlesbrough next, each with 6 points for 4 matches.

Turning to Scottish Association Football, Celtic had a hard struggle to retain an unbeaten record, when opposing Kilmarnock on the latter's ground. The visiting forward line did not "nick" in the usual manner and no goal was scored by either. Another close game was seen on Dundee visiting Heart of Midlothian and the Edinburgh team only just scrambled home by one goal to nil. Falkirk gave a rare exhibition of goal-scoring on journeying to Motherwell, and beat the home side by 5 goals to 0. One of the most satisfactory features of Saturday's matches, was the improvement of Queen's Park, the amateurs managing to draw on receiving a visit from Greenock Morton, thanks chiefly to F. T. Fitchie, who scored for Queen's Park.

Touching on Scottish football, the Scottish F. A. has decided to affiliate with the international federation. The significance of this lays in the fact that it automatically solves the problem of Scotland's attitude regarding the English F. A. and the new Amateur Association and clubs belonging to the later will not now be able to arrange matches with clubs under the jurisdiction of the Scottish F. A.

THE TURF.

Still another famous racer is to leave England for a home abroad. This is Slieve Gallion, for which Captain Greer has accepted an offer of 15,000 guineas. The colt will remain here for his engagements and possibly continue his racing career as a four-year-old, being trained at New Market, and go to his new home in Austria where he commences stud duties. Writing on the sale of bloodstock, some high prices were realised at the Doncaster sales. Ballast the dam of Velocity was sold to Capt C. P. Wood for 2,300 guineas and a yearling by Carbine-Panache fetched 1,950 guineas, J. W. Larnach being the purchaser. Then a son of Diamond Jubilee-Wafer II realized 1000 guineas, and 1,000 guineas and 1,200 guineas was paid for colts by Cupbearer—a stallion by the way, which stands at the modest fee of 9 guineas.

OUR JOCKEYS

Little Howard is in hard luck this season and for the second time he has broken his collar bone. Another jockey in trouble is Trigg, though his is of a different nature, viz., suspension for one month for unsatisfactory riding at Doncaster. Higgs improved his winning total to 106 by the end of racing last week, his record of 5 for the period being a big advance on the two of the previous week. Maher, who is second on the list, rode four winners and Halsey, who comes next, three their respective totals being 78 and 68.

COMING EVENTS.

Velocity will probably be sent across the Channel for the Prix du Conseil Municipal at Paris in October and as we know he is a good traveller (he recently won the Grand Prix at Ostend) he may be counted on to run prominently. While Baltinglass is favourite for the Cesarewitch at present, punters will do well to go slow, for many developments may be looked for during the next week. Radium, Hammerkop, the Page and Spate must not be overlooked, and were it not for the other engagements the first named has, he would be the writer's first choice. For the Cambridgeshire, Slieve Gallion, 8st. 9lbs., Lally, 9st., and Earl a Mor, 8st. 4lbs., attract much notice, while the Russian colt Hammurabi, 8st. 7lbs., must be in it, if his form is in any keeping with that of the sire.

The racing at the Alexandra Park and Warwick meetings calls for no special comment, the events only being of ordinary character. Many English sportsmen crossed the Channel for the Paris Autumn Meeting, where the big events produced surprises. M. E. Veil-Picard's Anemone II., 8st. 13lbs, beat Roi Herode, 9st. 2lbs., a length, in the Prix Royal Oak of 3,117 sovs, Pitti, 9st. 2lbs., and Onadi Half, 9st. 2lbs., finishing third and fourth in a field of ten. Even a bigger upset was forthcoming in the Omnium of 1,743 sovs—which corresponds with the English Cesarewitch,—Giralda starting at 37 to 1 taking the spoils from 17 rivals.

IN GENERAL.

Sir Thomas Lipton has issued a fourth challenge for the America Cup and in all probability his Shamrock IV will be striving to lift the cup next August.

Inman had his revenge in his return match with H. W. Stevenson at Melbourne, the latter trying to concede 2,250 points in 9,000 up, and falling by 396.

When winning the International Challenge Trophy at the British Motor Boat Club regatta, Lord Howard de Walden's Daimler II covered the course of 22 miles in 44 1/2 minutes.

Mr. J. J. Hurley, who beat Mr. D. H. Gillies, (by 4 and 2) in the South of Ireland Golf Championship, lays flat on the green when studying the line of his put.

Scotland's victory (3 goals to 0) over Ireland in the International Water Polo match makes the sixth win out of seven games contested, Ireland winning in 1905.

Eustice Miles, who lost the Tennis Championship to Jay Gould junior (America) when untrained, is now practising regularly with a view of regaining the honour.

A NEW CALENDAR.

A USEFUL Calendar for 1908, with a few carefully selected texts for the daily perusal of bachelors and benedicts, has just been prepared by Mina Burt, a Bombay lady. So admirably has each quotation been selected that it must have been a work of years. "Though bachelors be the strongest stakes, married men are the best binders in the hedge of the Government," is the permanent quotation on the cover, reminding each how necessary they are to the world's welfare. "Never marry a woman richer than you or taller than you" (Max O'Rell). Here is much food for thought for a bachelor who reads this some day on his Calendar, who we fear ends by thinking that after all a gilded pill is best—no matter what size. A married man will read the following: "Many a man will face tigers in the jungle, lions in the desert, and charge a battery spitting volleys of shels and grape shot, who will take his boots off in the hall and creep upstairs quivering like an aspen, to face a little slip of a woman with no other weapon but a tongue." These two quotations alone will show how much bachelors and benedicts will find to edify and amuse them out of 365. Mrs. Burt is certainly to be congratulated upon the able manner in which she has compiled her Calendar

DEATH OF LORD BRAMPTON.

LAST OF A GREAT JUDGE.

Hawkins Stories from Bench and Bar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The death has occurred of Lord Brampton.

The news of the death of the Right. Hon. Lord Brampton has not come upon the legal world unawares, for his Lordship, who had reached his ninetieth year, had been ailing for months past, and became bedridden soon after celebrating his eighty-ninth birthday on September 14th, 1906. During his illness his Lordship was frequently visited at his house in Tilney Street, Park Lane, by old colleagues from the Temple, several of whom took what they knew to be a last bedside farewell of one of the quaintest and most amiable characters the modern Bench has known. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hope, the well-known writers (whose rea-name is of course Hawkins), have also helped the famous invalid to while away his last hours. His Lordship was a man of a strongly fraternal disposition, who hated loneliness and loved the sound of human voices and the sight of cheery faces. He always had a great affection for Mr. Anthony Hope, who was his nephew, and his charming and gifted wife, and their presence in his chamber was much appreciated by the late Peer. Lord Brampton had no children of his own, and his Peerage therefore dies with him. By his death the Law has not only lost one of its highest ornaments, but a man of kindly sentiments whose memory will long live in the hearts of all who knew him.

Sir Henry Hawkins was a public character in a sense which cannot be explained merely on the ground of his judicial capacity. Ever since the Tichborne case his name has been as familiar to the man in the street as that of the Claimant himself. The real secret of his popularity was his strength of character, combined with a knowledge of the world, which was as extensive as it was accurate. As Mr. Reed put it in the coat of arms with which "Punch" fitted the new baron, "Aquila non capit muscas"—"Flies don't settle on *him*." Shocking as the suggestion may be, it would perhaps be not a bad thing if some other judges, remarkable for their moral tone or their sense of humour, were, like Mr. Justice Hawkins, to go to race-courses in their odd hours. Even the criminal classes recognised in Sir Henry something of a "pal." The terms "the old 'un," "the old bloke," had an intimacy born of genuine regard; and there is no doubt that throughout the East End "'Enery 'Awkins was a first-class name."

Of his earlier years the only reminiscence of Lord Brampton worth mentioning is the sight in 1830 of the return from Bedford Gaol of a cart bearing the dead body of a youth of seventeen, who had been hanged for setting fire to a stack of corn. "Years afterwards," says the Judge, "when I became a judge, this picture, photographed on my mind as it was, gave me many a lesson which I believe was turned to good account on the judicial bench." Young Hawkins's father was a solicitor at Hitchin, and the lad was articled to his uncle, who was the clerk of the peace. But he always hated the drudgery of an attorney's office, and at the age of twenty-two he made up his mind to go to London to study for the Bar, abandoning a simultaneous ambition for the stage. The step was opposed by the entire family, but young Hawkins had his way, and found his feet so soon that in three years he was independent of the allowance which his father had agreed to make him for five. Nevertheless the grudge—if one may use so strong a term for a small matter—seems to have been kept up for many years till, in fact, the days of the Tichborne trial. Lord Brampton closes his story of that great triumph with the words—

> But greatest of all events in that eventful day was one which went deeper to my feelings. My old father, who had taken so strong a view against my going to the Bar, and who told me so mournfully that after five years I must sink or swim; my old father who had never once seen me in my wig and gown from that day to this, the almost closing scene in my forensic career, came into court and sat by my side when I made successfully the greatest effort of my life.

Sir Henry Hawkins was so long upon the Bench that we almost forget when he was a lawyer. It need not be said that Sir Henry Hawkins climbed to eminence upon the steps of his dead self. He was, for a man of his age, singularly youthful. It is now many years since he invented, or applied with persistency, that already-invented phrase, "Would you be surprised to learn." The phrase occurred in the examination of the Tichborne Claimant by the then relatively youthful Mr. Henry Hawkins. Yet the cross-examination of the junior was in its way a masterpiece of tyrannical investigation and ingenious deduction. The suasive interrogatory, "Would you be surprised to learn?" with its inflective variations "Would *you* be surprised to learn?" "Would you be surprised to *learn*?" and "Would you be *surprised* to learn?" became a catch phrase. Boys had it in the streets, the lion comique utilised it; it became a cant retort in the airy conversation of polite society. In a sense, indeed, it made its racy adapter, because it made Mr. Hawkins talked about even more than the gay audacity generally with which he handled his brief. But while admitting this cunning colloquialism to have had helpful advertising advantages, it must not be regarded as an adventitious aid to the advance of the barrister himself. Sir Henry Hawkins rose to the Bench distinctly upon his merits both as a lawyer and as an adept in the judicial placing of a case for the jury. It was simply impossible to withhold from him if he liked to accept them the crimson and ermine of a justiceship.

Sir Henry Hawkins had been so long on the bench that when he retired he almost lost his fame by taking the title of Lord Brampton. Since then so completely has he disappeared that people outside the Law thought him dead, yet, until his illness overtook him two years ago, he was still extraordinarily youthful. Less than ten years ago he was still the greatest ornament of the Judicial Bench of England. Although over 80 years as compared with the ingenuous barrister in the Tichborne case of 55 years, Sir Henry remained still greatly unaltered. He was singularly youthful for his age. He still remained charmed with the ever-unfolding novelties of his position. He was as a venerable Alice in Wonderland. Everything that engaged his time, officially or judicially, was instinctive of variety or interest. We have upon the Bench gentlemen who, by the press of age or an oversensitiveness to the untempered breeze, are defective in sight or hearing or in capacity to sit at all, and whose days of judgment are very often as nights of *insomnia*. The English judge is at once the most respected, the most exalted, the most free from reproach, and the most pampered. There are members of the judicial hierarchy who take unpardonable liberties with their position by sticking to duties which are tediously performed long after ill-health or physical or constitutional decay has warned them to retire. These favoured mortals enjoy weeks of unearned repose at the taxpayers' expense, and to the cruel inconvenience of suitors. A pretty, sometimes a petty, susceptibility to excessive vanity is now and then exhibited from the bench and in other quarters the world is suddenly startled by the question whether after all the English judge is not the master rather than the servant of the public. There are no public men who can be so disarmingly egoistic. The records of the Law Courts teem with distinguished instances of judicial egotism.

But Sir Henry Hawkins, viewed by the measure of his work, the time he had "done" upon the judicial treadmill, had perhaps cost the ratepayer less than any of his contemporaries of the Bench. Illness seldom incapacitated him. Age happily left him with acuteness of vision unimpaired. A virility of intellectual perception constituted him, in spite of age, the very "livest" judge doing term. These were practical qualities from which the public reaped a direct advantage.

Sir Henry Hawkins was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple—that legal Alma Mater of so many young bloods who have risen in the profession. At the date of his call the King was just two years old, Dickens was collecting material for "Pickwick," and some of our well-known High Court Judges were undreamt of. Mr. Henry Hawkins had been a special pleader before his "call," and, in fact, from the outset of his career, at the sign of the shorn lamb had shown a commendable diligence. Briefs appear to have come to the young barrister in paying profusion, perhaps because the Inns of Courts were not as over-crowded as they are now, and because arbitration was not so frequently resorted to between litigants. He was a contemporary and colleague of Edwin James when they accepted briefs for the defence of Simon Bernard, tried on a charge of being accessory to the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon over fifty years ago. Later, having taken silk in the meantime, Sir Henry Hawkins was briefed with the now deceased Lord Chief Justice Bovill in the famous Roupell cases. Still later he scored a triumph before Mr. Baron Martin by defending successfully the late Mr. W. H. Smith when the latter's election for Westminster was attacked. But it was, as we have already observed, really his masterly management, with the late Lord Coleridge, of the Tichborne case, especially in the cross-examination of Mr. Baigent, that made the name Henry Hawkins a household word. He appeared both for the defendant against the Claimant and later for the Crown in the prosecution of the baffled conspirator, and in the second trial completely established his reputation. It is now over thirty years since Mr. Justice Hawkins was called to the Bench, and that was exactly thirty-three after he had been called to the Bar, so that his advance cannot be called rapid, presumably, because he was not a "political" lawyer. Sir Henry Hawkins never entered the House of Commons, though he had been professionally concerned in a great number of bribery petitions designed to unseat people who were Members.

Sir Henry Hawkins was instinctively a comedian. He could extract fun out of the driest material. Humour was with him a delightful refuge. It was a salient feature of his character. No one was better qualified to make "points" in a case, and his rounds with certain counsel were always productive of amusement to the public, and provocative of chagrin to the intrepid barrister. His legal domain was officially in the Queen's Bench Division, where many sorts and conditions of men, aye, and women, came before him. He could hang a man with a charming gentleness. Yet his manner could be severe enough for the most unimpressionable caitiff. Sir Henry Hawkins, enjoying the licence of age and the privilege of his position, posed sometimes as a dilettantist in his demeanour towards the fair women whom disaster of one kind or another brought to his Court. His deportment at the psychological moment, when the action upon Mrs. Langtry's jewel case terminated in a compromise, was quite delightful as an instance of judicial smiles and soft cooing congratulation of everyone concerned. To the criminal classes he was an abiding terror, and with them the belief crystallised into a conviction that all who went before 'Enery 'Awkins on a charge of murder had got to die.

Sir Henry was a member of the Jockey Club, and might usually be seen at the Derby in a white hat stuck raffishly at the becoming sporting angle. He enjoyed life in town, and there was reason to think he got a good deal of enjoyment out of his life.

For many years Hawkins was making a huge income, though he never satisfied public curiosity as to the exact figures. He admits, however, that it surprised his wildest expectations; "and even now when I look back it seems absolutely fabulous." He once refused a fee of 50,000 guineas because it involved a visit to India. The Tichborne case, of course, was a severe loss while it lasted, for it monopolised his energies for practically two years. Hawkins's known skill was really a peril to his own side. One of the jury admitted afterwards that the Claimant's story was so improbable that they did not believe it, but that when they found he could stand days of Hawkins's cross-examination they began to have doubts. Hawkins was on excellent terms with Orton, whom he found both good-tempered and amusing, but he confesses that his life was made miserable by the conduct of opposing counsel, to whom he refused to speak ever afterwards.

Hawkins refused the first offer of a judgeship, mainly because he did not want to abandon his position and friends at the Bar. "for a judge's position is one of almost isolation." When the offer was repeated by Lord Cairns two years later, however, it was accepted, and Sir Henry Hawkins took the seat in which he served his country so well for two-and-twenty years.

Lord Brampton at the Bar was an adept in the use of cross-examination, and while the late Chief Baron Kelly placed him on a level, as a cross-examiner, with Ganon and Scarlett, "whom no one has ever excelled," his excellence is recorded in the reports of the Tichborne trial.

There is no golden rule in the Law, he once said, adding "There are four rules which are capable or universal application—Ask as few questions as possible; Don't lose your temper; Don't splash about; Never push your witness to the extreme point."

His hatred of injustice was as keen as his hatred of cruelty, and the cry of the starved child or the tortured animal never failed to evoke his deepest indignation. "Vivisection," he was once heard to say, "is horribly cruel and futile. In poison cases, experiments on animals are, if not misleading, useless."

Children had no more zealous friend on the bench than Lord Brampton, who in season and out of season urged their exceptional treatment by the law. Holding the opinion that, except in cases of very great gravity, all children accused of crime should be tried by justices of the peace sitting as the court of first instance, he advocated the extension of the powers of magistrates so as to enable them to deal with such cases. "If," he once said, "it really becomes necessary to imprison a child, the element of prison life should be almost entirely wanting: special prisons should be provided for children, and good kind persons selected as gaolers and warders, who would by kindness reform their charges." Some attempts on those lines have recently been made by the authorities, but they are not thorough enough; indeed nothing short of a revised system of classification of prisoners will be efficacious.

While deterrence is the end of punishment, reformation should be the task of the gaoler, and those only should be treated punitively whom punishment would be likely to affect to the benefit of society.

"Capital punishment is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the community," Lord Brampton declared to one who held a different opinion, backing his opinion by the following illustration:—"If it were abolished, every burglar would carry his revolver, and reason thus: 'If I shoot my victim, I may get off; if I don't, five or ten years more may be my fate. It is worth the risk.' But when it comes to hanging it is another matter. The criminal is very careful of his neck."

If my memory serves me right, Lord Brampton held that infanticide and cases of constructive murder—e.g., where a person, against his wish, is induced by the entreaties of a woman to procure her a drug which she intends to use illegally, and she so uses it and dies—should be taken out of the category of murder and made special offences.

In meting out punishment it is well-known that his method was to take all the circumstances of the case into consideration—motives as well as acts. He never punished a mere momentary lapse into crime with severity, unless it was attended by deliberate cruelty, being persuaded that the only defensible end of punishment is deterrent and not vindictive.

Lord Brampton approved the ticket-of-leave system, but he did so on the ground that it helped to maintain prison discipline, and made the convict's life less dreary and hopeless.

He, however, condemned police supervision as being radically bad, and he remarked with considerable emphasis, "I have seen the ill effects of it," adding, "when a man leaves prison he should be able to begin the world afresh."

He only gave long sentences in the case of habitual offenders convicted of serious crimes, and was opposed to the principle of cumulative punishment. In his humanitarian views Lord Brampton went farther than any judge, excepting Mr. Justice Wright, whose conjoined kindness of heart and genius were generally admired, and advocated the establishment of a system of entirely wiping out a conviction when the sentence has been served, so that his past faults should never be brought up against a prisoner on subsequent trials.

He very rarely took the previous bad character of a prisoner into account as a circumstance of aggravation, and only did so in cases of great moral culpability.

There is a striking simplicity and pathos about the closing pages of his reminiscences. "It all reminds me," says Lord Brampton, after a reference to departed friends, "that the signal has been given to ring the curtain down." It has fallen at all events on a great and honourable career.

SOME HAWKINS'S STORIES.

Endless stories are told of the famous Judge.

The following is related of Sir Henry Hawkins and Edwin James in the late Serjeant Robinson's "Reminiscences." The Serjeant, who went after mess for a pull on the river near Guildford, saw in the distance two strange forms standing erect on the middle of some lock-gates. As he drew near he found that the figures represented his learned friends Henry Hawkins and Edwin James, the only clothing he could detect about them being a hat on the head of one and a pair of boots in the hand of the other.

The explanation of their startling appearance was not far to seek. On the pathway was a raging bull which was tossing their garments in all directions and looking very anxious to treat the owners in the same fashion. It appeared that the infuriated animal had rushed towards them as they were preparing to bathe, and that each had seized the first article he could put his hand upon. Serjeant Robinson added that he was fortunately able to drive the bull away and release his comrades.

Lord Brampton took his title from the village of that name near Huntingdon, where he owned a farm of some 300 acres. Some years ago, when subscriptions were being collected for restoring the church, he was applied to for a contribution. His Lordship replied that though he never visited the place he would be pleased to give double the amount contributed by his tenant. The joke resided in the fact that the said tenant was a staunch Dissenter. But some days later, having had his little jest, Lord Brampton sent along a substantial cheque.

In a Midland assize town, in the middle of a dull and intricate case, the calm of the court was disturbed by the rustling of a newspaper, apparently under the judge's nose. "Silence!" roared the usher, and silence prevailed for a few minutes, to be broken again by the crackling of the newspaper. Mr. Justice Hawkins, somewhat nettled, leaned over his desk, and saw that the noise proceeded from a reporter who was beguiling the tedium of the law's delay by reading a well-known racing paper. Nothing more was said, but as soon as the case closed the journalist received the compliments of "My lord," with the request that he would oblige him with the loan of "The Sporting——." His Lordship got it, and the copy now reposes in that reporter's private archives.

Attending the annual "Thieves' Supper" in Drury-lane upon one occasion, Sir Henry interviewed a group of old acquaintances, and asked whether, in their own opinions, they had deserved their various convictions. Most of them were loud in protestations against the injustice that had been done them. One, however, more truthful or more diplomatic than the others, admitted that he had deserved all he got—and a bit more! "Here is a bit more," said Sir Henry, handing him half a crown.

Many years ago, at the Old Bailey, a "smasher" was indicted for counterfeiting coins. The case looked black, but the prisoner was blithe, and his confidence was justified by an acquittal. He explained it afterwards to a sympathetic brother-in-crime. "Yer see, I was fortunate enough to get 'old of that 'atchet-faced young chap, 'Awkins. And—strike me lucky!—if the beggar didn't try, fust the quid and then the bob between 'is teeth before he'd take the brief. I knew 'ee'd pull me through!"

THE LATE LORD BRAMPTON.

Pioneer Process Works.

The Chitral Relieving Column was at Robat on Saturday on its way north, all well.

THE OUTLOOK IN MOROCCO.

KAID MACLEAN'S RELEASE.

Raisuli's Reduced Demands.

A RANSOM OF £30,000.

FRICTION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND SPAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

M. Regnault, with the French Diplomatic Mission, has embarked on a cruiser at Tangier, and is awaiting General Lianley, Commander of the Oran Division. He will then leave for Rabat, where he meets the Sultan.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

M. Regnault and General Lianley have arrived at Rabat, but the bar is impassable owing to heavy weather.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Tangier telegraphs that Raisuli has reduced his terms for Sir H. Maclean's release, to British protection for himself and his family and a ransom of £30,000.

The British Government is prepared to grant protection and to advance the ransom, on the Sultan's guarantee to refund the amount.

LATER.

Spain, apparently yielding to public opinion, has joined in the French measures to prevent contraband traffic in arms on the Moorish coast, to which she at first refused adhesion.

There is much friction existing between General Drude and the Spanish Commander regarding the policing of the suburbs of Casablanca. The Algeciras Convention entrusted this to Spain, but circumstances have arisen requiring General Drude to occupy the districts in the interests of pacification. Spain, although not possessing the necessary troops, refuses to recognise the circumstances.

PARIS COUNCILLORS IN LONDON.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Members of the Paris Municipal Council have arrived on a visit to London.

COTTON STRIKE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Shipping Stopped.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Owing to a dispute regarding the amount of day work, eight thousand members of the Cotton Handlers' Union of New Orleans have gone on strike, stopping all shipments of cotton.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Possibility of an Exclusion Bill.

OBJECT OF MR. TAFT'S TOUR.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Washington says that there is good authority for stating that the principal reason of Mr. Taft's visit to Japan was to inform the latter that unless she checked the emigration of coolies to America, an Exclusion Bill would be introduced into Congress during the coming Session.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Obligatory Arbitration.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The Arbitration Committee at the Hague on Saturday exhaustively debated and adopted by 30 votes to 6 the principle of obligatory arbitration on certain specific subjects set forth in the general convention. The minority in the voting consisted of Germany, Austria, Roumania, Greece, Turkey and China. Four Powers abstained from voting, including Japan.

ANOTHER PORTUGUESE VICTORY

Chief Kraal Defeated and Captured

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Portuguese have decisively defeated Cuamatas, capturing the Chief Kraal. They lost two killed and fourteen wounded.

THE NEW OVAL BILLIARD TABLE.

Roberts Defeated.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Weiss defeated Roberts on the new arc-oval billiard table by 14,000 to 12,534.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 6.

The P. and O. Company's *s.s. Persia*, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 p. m. to-day.

LUCKNOW ROYAL MEMORIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 7.

At a meeting held at Lucknow to consider the plans of the new Medical College, Mr. S. H. Butler, C. I. E., Honorary Secretary, the Prince of Wales Memorial Fund, stated that the position of the fund now was:—promised Rs.12,60,000, paid Rs.10,43,000. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 29,000 of which Rs. 14,000 has been paid in advance to the Resident Engineer for the levelling the site. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Sir Swinton Jacob for the beautiful and admirable plans prepared by him.

In answer to suggestion that the a Ayurredic and Yunani systems of medicine should be taught in the college it was resolved that the teaching of these systems is impracticable.

THE DISOWNED LABOURITE.

Speeches at Home.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. Johnson, a Labour M. P., speaking at Coventry, deplored Mr. Keir Hardie's proceedings. He said Mr. Keir Hardie had not to live with the men among whom he was preaching his doctrines. It was one thing to rouse the bad passions of a people and another thing to run away afterwards.

Mr. Grayson, the Socialist M. P., speaking at Huddersfield applauded Mr. Keir Hardie.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ON GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

Amusing Address to Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

Under the auspices of the Students' and Youngmen's Union, a meeting was held at Ripon College on Sunday afternoon, Surendranath Banerjee presiding, when Mr. Keir Hardie delivered an address to the Students of Calcutta. Addressing the gathering, he said: "You, Sir, have observed, that I doubtless had read that the students of Calcutta were not always well behaved. I am certain that the students of Calcutta have read similar statements about myself. (Laughter). Well, I can speak for myself. I am a hissed witness. But I have been able to observe that the conduct of the young men of Calcutta compares favourably with the conduct of the young men of Edinburgh University or of Cambridge University or of Oxford University. Young men will be young men (hear hear), and where there is an exuberance of animal spirits that will find an outlet, and those who examine the actions of youth in order to magnify them and attach that degree of importance to them which does not belong to them, are not friends of the rising generation." (Hear hear.)

He then addressed them on the value of education and said in conclusion: "Let me add that I shall carry back to the old country pleasant memories of what I have seen and heard of the people of India, but the brightest part in my recollection will be the hundreds and thousands of bright, active and keenly intellectually gifted young men whom I have seen in schools and colleges, who, by the admission of friend and foe alike, are intellectually equal, man for man, to European races, and I shall feel that with such material to work, upon a day must come when the wrongs of India shall be redressed (hear, hear) and the people of India living under the British flag shall be able to exert more influence over the laws that govern their lives than they have done hitherto. I thank you for asking me to come this afternoon, and I ask you to excuse me for not making a lengthy speech. I do so for two reasons—first, because physically I do not feel fit for the task, but what is more important still, because what I speak on Indian soil is being distorted and misapplied. (Cries of shame! shame!) There is no shame, and I will explain it in a moment (laughter)." At home by your enemies and by my enemies (cries of "enemies of the human race") I shall get home in due course, and my words will be then heard, and that being done, will naturally make it possible for me to reach a wider and more interested audience of my countrymen than I can do now for action of those who are misrepresenting my actions in India. As for the shame of the thing I have had 25 years' experience of it, and the abuse of my opponents has no more effect upon me than the tropical rain upon a lame duck. (Laughter) I ask you to follow what has been my own rule, ignore unfair criticism and abuse of your opponents. Don't descend to their level by answering them. Follow what you believe to be the right course with dignity, self-respect, chivalry and keenness of heart, and take my word, for it as an old campaigner that in the end truth and rightousness shall prevail.

LATER.

Mr. Keir Hardie left Calcutta for Benares last night. Indian admirers presented Mr. Keir Hardie with a silver tea and coffee service prior to his departure.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCT. 7.—Copeland, Major, 69th Punjabis, on duty, from Ootacamand.

Broughton, Lieut., 2nd Goorkhas, from leave from England.

Warren, Major, I. A., from leave, from England.

Knox, Captain, R. A. M. C., from leave, from England.

Crosbie, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.

Barlow, Major, R. F. A. from leave, from England.

Roberts, Major, 95th R. Infantry, on leave, from Belarum.

Macpherson, Lieut., S. and T. Corps., from leave, from England.

Aplin, Colonel, 107th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Armitage, Colonel, R. H. A., from leave, from England.

Inglis, Lieut., 1st Brahmans, from leave, from England.

Shaw, Lieut., 122nd Raj. Infantry, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, OCT. 7.—Roberts, Major, 95th R. Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Macpherson, Lieut., S. and T. C., from leave, to Jubbulpore.

Aplin, Col., 107th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

Armitage, Col., R. H. A., from leave, to Mhow.

Inglis, Lieut., 1st Brahmans, from leave, to Jubbulpore.

Shaw, Lieut., 122nd Raj. Infantry, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

Brett, Major, R. E., on duty, to Karachi.

Copeland, Major, 69th Punjabis, on duty, to D. I. Khan.

Broughton, Lieut., 2nd Goorkhas, from leave, to Dehra Doon.

Warren, Major, I. A., from leave, to Sialkhot.

Knox, Capt., R. A. M. C., from leave, to Simla.

Collinson, Capt., I. M. S., from leave, to Kohat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

The following Royal Artillery postings are ordered:—

Lieutenant Napier, No. 7, Ammunition Column to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant Alves to the Royal Field Artillery, India, from the Home Establishment.

Major Pitman to 79th Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Rangoon.

Lieutenant R. S. Abbott to 70th Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Bombay.

Lieutenant Talbot Crosbie to 73rd Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Perozepore.

Lieutenant Bignell to 76th Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Aden.

Lieutenant Down to 80th Company Royal Garrison Artillery at Fort St. George.

Major Howe, 83rd Infantry, is confirmed as Recruiting Staff Officer for Madrasi Musalmans.

Colonel Sandbach, Royal Engineers, Commandant 1st Sappers and Miners, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 11th of November next.

Lieutenant Ralph, 7th Rajputs, is transferred to the 8th Rajputs.

Sanction has been given to an exchange between Lieutenant Hott, 13th Hussars and Lieutenant Jackson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Captain Oakley, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, has been selected for the Adjutantcy of the 4th Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Colonel W. E. G. Forbes of the British Service.

Colonel A. W. G. E. Cole, C. B., D. S. O., British Service, embarks for India on the 2nd of October next, to take up the duties of A. A. G., Rawalpindi Division.

SPECIALLY recommended Havildars and Dafadars who have served as English schoolmasters or Orderly Room Clerks in Indian regiments are, in future, to be eligible for the honorary rank of Jemadar, with fifteen rupees' pension after thirty-two years' service.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a responsible Non-Commissioned Officer being detailed for duty with every draft of young soldiers coming to this country, not having with it a Non-Commissioned Officer with previous service in India, to act as guide on the journey from the port of disembarkation to their destination.

THE POONA SEASON.

Sporting Affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

The Poona Season of 1907 is practically over now; in fact, it may be said to end to-day with the departure of His Excellency the Governor to Mahableshwar, whither a good many other people are also betaking themselves. In a short time now all our holiday visitors will have left us and Poona will once again resume its normal condition. The Season, as a whole, cannot be said to have been a *succes fou*, and the hurried departure of Lord Lamington for England naturally had an unfavourable effect. It was not till the beginning of September that people really came when it was found that the season was a healthy one, and from that point of view it has been almost a record. The last week's weather has been "Octoberish," hot, muggy and little or no breeze, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to get away to the hills and coolness are to be envied.

The Horse Show continued on the 26th and 27th, when the Officers of the 121st Pioneers, and the Hon. Mr. Morrison, respectively, were "At Home," but on the second day a heavy thunderstorm came on during the jumping competition, which, with the subsequent competitions, had to be postponed till Thursday morning. In spite of the heat of the day many people were present to see the Jumping and Championship Competitions, and His Excellency the Governor gave away the prizes at the conclusion of the Show which was very successful all round.

The last day of Poona Races was on the 28th, and was a successful conclusion to a very good meeting in which the entries have been even larger than usual. The afternoon was very hot and thundery, and gathering clouds at the time of the last race sent people hurrying homewards to avoid a soaking, but fortunately the afternoon was got through without any interference. In the last race Tachreet ran another dead heat, this time with False Start, and won easily in the run off. The meeting has been chiefly noticeable for the extraordinary success, amongst the trainers, of Byramjee Rustomjee who has trained more than a third of the winners, and for the excellence of the Handicapping. We have still a few weeks more of extra meetings before us, before the racing season for the year is finally over.

The cricket season too is practically over, and the Gymkhana can hardly be congratulated on their performances on Thursday and Friday against a strong team representing the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which included two very good bowlers in the persons of Baloo and K. B. Mistry, both of whom are well known in Presidency matches. The home side was weakly represented, and Grieg and Field were badly missed in the batting line, while Hinde and Anstruther, the latter of whom had the bad luck to split a finger, were the only good bowlers on the side. For once the Gymkhana lost the toss, and they had a good long leather hunting, the Railway team putting together 306 for 5 wickets in four and a half hours. Date was the principal contributor with 149, not a faultless performance by any means, as he was badly missed several times; Baloo 53 and Colabawalla 56 also made runs.

The Gymkhana had principally themselves to thank for the large score put up against them, as the fielding was very bad, and the score of catches missed ran well into double figures. The Gymkhana did not figure much better with the bat than they had done with the ball and Baloo 6 for 74 and Mistry 4 for 47 dismissed the side for 152 runs. Rutter played well for 39, and Hannay, Curtis and Hinde each scored about 20, but there were no good scores. On following on they did even worse than in the first innings, with the exception of Hinde who played an exceedingly good innings of 58, not out, and saved the situation. Tillard at the end, too, gave valuable assistance and was not out 16, the score when stumps were drawn being 118 for 6 wickets. The Gymkhana were thus still 86 runs in arrears and had very much the worst of the drawn game. Baloo bowled well again, taking 3 wickets for 43 runs.

The meet on the 26th was at the ninth mile-stone on the Alandi road, when only a small field put in an appearance, and the scanty numbers were probably due to the dance the night before. The first jack made away at a good fast pace to some gardens on the Nasik road where there was a check of some ten minutes. On being turned out from this refuge the jack went westwards over good galloping country and was run into near Chickli and killed in the open after a good half hour's run. Trotting back, another jack was found and killed almost at once, and then a fox was found, and after a short run got into some crops near Dighi village where he was lost. This finished the morning, and the Field adjourned to breakfast with the Hon. Secretary of the Hunt, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, near Dighi.

On the 29th, Hounds met at Dighi village at 6-15. On moving off a jack was soon found, but failing to get away was promptly killed. Going on towards Bhosri a fox was got away out of some crops, which gave a splendidly fast run for half an hour, but was too good for the Hounds in the end and ran away from them behind the Sisters Hills. Failing a jack, Hounds ran a chink after this for nearly an hour down to Alandi, stopping at frequent intervals near the village, and as it was getting late and it was a hot morning, it was decided to stop and hounds were taken home.

The end of the Hunting season was signalised by the Hunt Point to Point races yesterday, which were held near the fifth mile on the Ahmednagar Road. The best race was the last one for the ladies, when Mrs Dyson and Miss Westlake dead heated and were each given a prize. This result was very popular, as both these ladies have ridden consistently well to hounds all through the season. The Gymkhana had the Club of Western India both had tents out and the Band of the 80th Carnatic Infantry enlivened the intervals between the races. Our popular G. O. C., General Richardson, officiated as Judge and Mrs. Richardson gave away the prizes at the end of the afternoon. A very fair line of country was selected, though some of the hollows were still a bit sticky and heavy, and great praise is due to the energetic Honorary Secretary, Capt. J.E. Hughes, for the way in which everything went off without the smallest hitch. In the evening the members of the Hunt entertained the M. F. H., Col. G. H. Bull, to dinner at the Club of Western India, when several speeches were made, and everyone congratulated themselves on a most successful season's sport and wished it all about to begin anew.

The racquet tournament held on the court of the Club of Western India produced some fine play and good games, though there were not many spectators owing to so many counter-attractions. Capt. Grieg did not enter this year, which was a pity, as he is certainly our best local player and is always attractive to watch. The open singles was won by Tomkinson of the Royals, and the Handicaps by a local player in the person of Colonel Dunsterville. The Public Schools doubles fell to the pair representing Eton, Tomkinson and McNeile.

Now that the Cricket season is over, Hockey is once more being started with a view to the Aga Khan Tournament which begins at the end of this month, and which will be followed by the Bde. v. Army Tournament. The Gymkhana are also going to be a strong side this year, but their first effort on Wednesday was disappointing as they were defeated by the Royal Engineers from Kirkee. However, we may expect better things in the future as it was the first match of the season and they were out of them together. There will be several matches next week, when the Harris Football tournament is on too. In this it will be interesting to see whether the Royal Scots will be able to reverse the verdict at Bombay, when the E. Lancashirers were successful.

The cold weather with all its strenuous times will be shortly upon us now, and I hear rumours of a scheme that the Brigadier-General has got out for exercising the Poona Brigade. This will not interfere with the Divisional Manœuvres, about which there is no information available at present beyond that there will be a Divisional Concentration near Poona during the month of February next. Whatever the plan, General Richardson is sure to make it as interesting and successful as the last manœuvres, which were quite out of the common and involved a lot of preparation and excellent training for the whole garrison.

ELEVEN new recruits for the Imperial Branch of the Indian Forest Department are expected in India from Oxford, in November.

INTIMATION has been received in India that the Home Government have forbidden the importation into Great Britain of any horse after 1st January next, that is not certified by a Veterinary Surgeon to be free from disease and fever. The idea being to prevent the introduction of horse sickness into England. Certain districts in India are already scheduled as infected areas, and [illegible]

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Alleged Coal Combine.

HINDUS ILL-TREATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 23.

NONE of the Federal politicians seem anxious to get on with the tariff. The Opposition professes to be so, but its members lose no opportunity of wasting time in talking. The Works Estimates last week gave them another chance, and they made use of it to the utmost. Mr. Cook (N. S. W.) on Saturday made a long speech about the Post Office, and others followed suit. The Government's last thought seems to be the tariff. Sir William Lyne now proposes to cut off its consideration by interpolating to Bills which other members say are not urgent. The Opposition talks loudly of procrastination, but it continues to sin. Every now and then Labour members chip in with denunciations of the Government, and Messrs. Mahon and Batchelor abused Mr. Chapman about telephones, post-offices and so on. Mr Mathews, the new Victorian Labour member, told Ministers that they had no right to continue in office, and so it has gone on for nearly seven weeks. Meanwhile the country is demanding that the tariff anomalies should be removed. Everything would appear to hinge upon Mr. Deakin. If he comes back well and strong, and able to carry the rest of the Ministry on his back, all will be well. If, on the contrary, he will be unable for some time to bear the brunt of the battle, anything may happen. Some will not follow Sir William Lyne, and the Labour Party, seeing no immediate return for any pressure it may bring to bear upon the Government, is becoming restive. Many of its leading members are again talking loudly of a preference for the Opposition Benches, but this is probably playing to the gallery, and caucus holds supreme authority in these matters. When the time comes for an assimilation of parties, the Labour Party counts upon recruits from both the Government and Opposition Benches. This week may bring something to light as it will probably be ascertained if the Prime Minister's health is sufficiently recovered to enable him to participate actively in everyday politics.

THE EASTERN COAL TRADE.

A Sydney telegram of yesterday's date says:—Messrs. Nelson and Robertson, the agents for the steamer "Ennerdale," have made a statement in reference to an assertion made by a member of the executive of the Northern Coal Vend that there was no refusal by members to stop the "Ennerdale" loading coal. They say that in May last before the "Ennerdale" had arrived in Australia Mr. Nelson interviewed two of the leading coal-owners who usually charter for New Zealand and asked them if there would be any difficulty in obtaining cargoes for that steamer. One owner said that he would be very glad to load the "Ennerdale," but he did not think that there was the slightest chance of obtaining cargo. That owner promised to consult with the vend and a few days later he said that there was no hope of the "Ennerdale" loading coal at Newcastle for New Zealand. The other owner expressed his willingness to load the "Ennerdale" if a loophole could be found to do so outside the vend. That loophole apparently had not yet been found, as the "Ennerdale" had not yet obtained a coal cargo. It had been pointed out that the Union Co. entered into contracts at the beginning of the year for the carriage of coal from the various Newcastle collieries and that the colliery companies considered themselves bound to give preference to the Union Co. This, they say, would have to be done altogether irrespective of the vend.

TOURIST TRAFFIC.

Although more than a year has passed since the Government announced that active steps would be taken to develop the long neglected tourist traffic of Victoria by establishing a tourist bureau, nothing has yet been done towards that end. Another tourist season is opening, but Victoria remains as far behind the other States as ever in the facilities and inducements offered to holyday makers to visit pleasure resorts and picturesque spots in their own State. Mr. Bent announced a year ago with much apparent enthusiasm that he would establish a thoroughly equipped tourist bureau, and would take the necessary steps to open up the attractive places of Victoria. The Government was going to do what other States had done to develop this highly lucrative traffic. Beyond making promises, however, nothing at all has been accomplished by the Government. There was for some months a mystery about the site of the tourist bureau. A position in Collins-street was long talked of, but last April it was announced that the bureau would be a portion of

it was to know anything about them seemed to have forgotten their existence. What the final result of a recount might be may, perhaps, never be known, because it is argued by some constitutional lawyers that the voting-papers ought not now to be tabulated. There can be no reopening of the case before the Court of Disputed Returns, and the only tribunal which can deal with the question as to whether Mr. O'Loghlin or Mr. Vardon is entitled to the seat, or whether there must be yet one more election, is the Senate itself. The High Court do not give an expression of opinion as to whether or not the election by both Houses sitting and voting together was legal and that matter cannot without an Imperial Act, it is said, be remitted to them agin. The question at issue must be settled by the Senate voting, no doubt in accordance with party bias. Everybody connected with the unfortunate comedy of errors will, no doubt, have a sigh of relief when the whole wretched business has been definitely ended one way or the other.

MR. CARRUTHERS.

The Premier of New South Wales, evidently with the idea of influencing the votes at the election which was concluded last week, started his campaign with most hysterical attacks upon the Federal Government in respect to the tariff, the added salaries of members, and to other matters which he concluded were unpopular with the different constituencies of the senior State. Mr. Carruthers when he was in Adelaide ten years ago was looked upon as an enthusiastic Federalist, but since that time he has contracted into a very narrow-minded provincialist, and some of the utterances to which he has given vent of late have called down upon him the condemnation of a section of the Sydney press which has never at any time been very favourable to Australian union. There is no doubt that Mr. Carruthers overdid the parochial argument, and the result has been that, instead of sweeping the country as he expected, his Government have gone back to the Assembly with a greatly-reduced support The Government is dependent upon the votes of 15 men who range themselves apart both from the Ministerial and the Labour Parties. Judging from past experience, it is as likely that this section of 15 will oppose the Government as that it will support them, and in any case, it is pretty certain that Mr. Carruthers will have much less happy time in the next Assembly than he had in the last. Not many months before the election took place there was a combination between the section of the House led by the Premier and by Mr. Waddell, the latter of whom was given office in return for the accession which he brought to the Ministerial ranks That amalgamation, added to his fierce denunciations of the Federal Government and his appeal to the selfish instincts of the people of New South Wales, Mr. Carruthers was short sighted enough to imagine would enable him to sweep the poll. It has, however, done nothing of the kind. The Legislative Assembly in the senior State, as now constituted, consists of 43 Ministerialists, 32 Labour members, and 15 Independents, among the 15 being one man at least who has pledged himself to support the Labour Party. The election is interesting, in so far as it has marked the return to Parliament of Mr. R. D. Meager, Mr. John Norton, and Mr. Varney Parkes, a son of the late Sir Henry Parkes. It is very evident that during the coming sessions Mr. Carruthers will have to walk very warily if he intends to retain office, and it is more than likely that he will not indulge in any further violent outburst against the Federation until he has gauged the feeling of the majority of the members sent in to the new Parliament.

TOWN SWEPT AWAY BY FIRE.

The picturesque town of Murwillumbah, situated on a fertile plain on the banks of the Tweed River, about 400 miles north of Sydney, was destroyed by a fire which broke out at about 8-30 o'clock on Sunday night, and, influenced to fury by a strong westerly wind, swept everything in its track. Beginning in Dainer's bakery, the fire leaped along the main street from building to building without a check, until the whole town appeared to be a mass of flames. There was no water supply, and fire-fighting appliances were also absent, so that the people could merely look on helplessly at the destruction going on around them. Altogether 59 buildings were destroyed, including the Court-house, the School of Arts, and four banks—the Bank of New South Wales, the Commercial Bank, the E. S. and A. Bank, and the Bank of Australasia—as well as many shops. The town was built of wood, and the fire spread with almost incredible rapidity. The flames seized the Post-office, and for a time the building was in serious danger, but finally, through the efforts of the staff and others, it was saved. Many families have been rendered homeless and the scenes attending the destruction of the township were pathetic. Fighting in the midst of scorching flame, the men worked like heroes to save their property—in some cases the saving of a lifetime—but so quickly did the fire sweep on its path that their efforts were for the most part useless. Fortunately, so far as is known, no lives have been lost. Amongst buildings destroyed are the Imperial and Court-house hotels and the Lands Office and the Police Barracks, which were in one building. Seven of the largest stores were swept away. The business centre of the town, the offices and the Police Barracks were on fire seven times and each time by strenuous exertion the flames were beaten out. A telegram received by the North Coast Steam Navigation Company states that the business portion of the town above Solomon's Stores on both sides of the main street has been destroyed.

ILL-TREATMENT OF HINDUS.

A sensational affray took place at Shaw's Camp on the Cornella Creek, near Colbinabbin, on Sunday evening between a party of Hindu hawkers and a number of men who are employed on the main Waranga-Mallee channel. It appears that the Hindus' horses were loose and had been taking the feed from the horses of some teamsters on the works. The latter became annoyed and used strong language to one of the Hindus, who replied in a similar strain. The Hindu was struck across the wrist with a stick by a man named Wm. Rae. His yells brought two of his compatriots to his assistance, one bearing an axe and the other a stick. Two men named Percy Exell and Leslie Exell told the Hindus to put down their weapons and all would be quiet. As soon as they did this, Rae, it is alleged, rushed forward and struck an Indian named Rajalee heavily under the eye, cutting it. A general riot followed. The Hindu who had been struck with a stick was perfectly helpless, and the remaining two were chased by a howling, yelling mob of half drunken maniacs, who, with the onlookers, totalled close upon 200 persons. The man Rajalee was caught first and taken to the bank of a creek and thrown into the water. Fortunately the water is low, but the banks are high. He waded out and was pursued again. Amidst cries of "Drown the——" he was tossed in again, and made his escape on the other bank. The mob were by this time worked up to a high pitch, and the remaining Hindu was pursued to his waggon. He got into it and endeavoured to keep his pursuers off by shutting the folding door. The mob tried to push it open, and someone said, "Stick a firestick into the——". Thereupon, one of the crowd seized a stick from the camp fire and burnt the Hindu's hand. His cries were unheeded. As his hand showed against the crack in the door someone inserted a knife and slit the palm of his hand right across the burnt part inflicting a nasty wound. As the Hindu refused to come out, his waggon was tipped over bodily with him in it, amongst his goods. Two other waggons were treated in a similar manner. Another Indian who was camped some distance away was told to stay where he was or he would be served likewise. Matters quietened down as night wore on and the Indians made their way to the police station at Wanalta. Constable Tucker brought the three men to Dr. Heily who attended to their wounds. Several warrants were issued and Senior Constable O'Brien and Constable Tucker proceeded to the camp and arrested the two brothers named Percy Exell and Leslie Exell on a charge of inflicting grievous bodily harm. Before the constables left the town for the camp they searched for William Rae and found him at the Cricketers' Inn. For five minutes he created a diversion by his efforts to escape arrest. The three men were brought before the court and remanded until 2nd October, bail being allowed in a sum of £100 each. Other warrants are yet to be executed, and other charges to be preferred against some of the other men, as it is estimated that about a dozen were the principals in the disgraceful fracas.

A.

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DISTURBANCES IN BENGAL.

"ARMENIAN HORRORS IN CALCUTTA."

"Murderous Assaults on Innocent Wayfarers."

"MOST COWARDLY AND BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF THE POLICE."

The following extraordinary version of the rioting in Calcutta appeared in "Bande Mataram," of Oct. 4 including the headliness quoted above :—

"On Wednesday night the police after forcibly breaking up the meeting and indiscriminately assaulting the people were paid in their own coin by the outraged public. The police cannot, as is well known, pocket such an insult from the Bengalis, however meekly they might pocket the insults and bestings of the Kabulis and Moslems. After taking some rest the police on Thursday afternoon accompanied by some of their pet goondas went to Beadon Square and began to rob and assault passers-by. Two very respectable young men—one of them has stood first in the last. M. A., (philosophy) examination and is a B. L., student and other also a B. L. student—were robbed of their chadar, handkerchief, money and spectacles and severely thrashed by the police and their hired goondas. These hired goondas went on maltreating and robbing wayfarers in the day time. At night the police raised the cry that brickbats were being hurled at them at times. On this at about 8 p.m., hundreds of European and Indian Police on horse, foot, bike, motor-car and carriages and brakes went to Beadon Square and made the streets surrounding the Square their headquarters. The police had in the previous night broken down all the gas-lamps close by and utter darkness prevailed all round Beadon Square to the distance of nearly a mile. Not a single Bengali could be seen anywhere and here and there on the road side could only be seen clusters of Marwaris, Moslems and Hindusthanis. They even were charged by solitary sergeants with regulation lathis. At and near Beadon Square any Bengali, not knowing what was taking place, who happened to pass that way was at once set upon by the policemen and after being beaten to jelly were either let off or sent to thana. Twenty were arrested at 8 p.m. and 12 of these were arrested by the Commissioner of Police, himself. At 9 p.m. 4 or 5 others were arrested, thrashed and sent to the thana. At about the same time were seen 20 bodies covered all over with blood and gaping wounds lying at the south-west corner of Beadon Square along with a woman who was crying bitterly to be released. She had a harmonium with her and had not been so severely wounded and the men belonged to her singing party. After a long time it was thought wise to release the woman but when she prayed for the release of her men she was pushed away. Some fifty policemen paraded the Beadon Street and here and there lay in ambuscade and fell upon any solitary Bengali they met with. They most inhumanly thrashed any Bengali they found and most frantic and agonising shrieks were heard from road-houses of women and children till they were silenced by successive heavy blows of lathis. American or Bulgarian horrors pale into insignificance before the barbarities in the Indian quarters committed by the chartered and privileged goondas of Calcutta. Our representative saw with his own eyes several Bengalis beaten almost to death by men not in full police uniform, but clearly discernible as police constables. Two Bengalis were beaten by two constables in the immediate presence of the high police officers and Inspector Lahiri had the goodness to say "kabay marta" and to reprimand them mildly. All the houses and shops within a mile of Beadon Square were kept locked up and closely shut and dead silence and darkness prevailed everywhere except for the dying shrieks and agonising of those bleeding and gasping unfortunate men—the victims of the all powerful but cowardly and barbarous Calcutta Police. But still it must be said to the credit of the European policemen that they did not behave so cruelly and inhumanly as their direct agents, the up-country and Moslem constables. The Detectives were one and all present and the class of private detectives who got up the Rawalpindi riot were strongly in evidence. One private detective—a Bengali to boot—insinuated that stones were thrown from the terrace of the house of the most respectable gentleman of the quarter and hinted at teaching the family a lesson but the European officer did not put much credence on him and asked him to come up next day if such things recurred.

It was a ghastly and sickening spectacle all through. Scores of policemen with regulation lathis falling on unwary and innocent old wayfarers and thrashing them to the very jaws of death was the only thing in which Calcutta Police excelled yesterday. This was also seen long before in Bowbazar thana ambuscade, Tahal Ram affair, Shampukur Street affair, Police Court assaults and in other cases. The Police unable to do any inquiry to those who punished them so deservedly on Wednesday were mean and beastly enough to vent their rage on women, children and innocent old men. All policemen had left their places in the Indian quarter of the town—leaving the people to the cruel hands of the goondas—and gathered round Beadon Square as they were afraid to venture forth from their stronghold.

The sight of the almost dying men was too shocking for anybody, and our representative could scarcely stand the sight presented to him by the heaps of mutilated bodies of quite innocent low class men gathered on the gory footpath.

The show of police force yesterday night was so immense that all these atrocities had to be borne by the Bengalis without a word of protest. But it is sure that the fire thus kindled by these alien policemen will never be extinguished and the Bengalis will either be totally removed from this world or pass over all this in silence.

The honours of our women are not safe in Calcutta people are in momentary fear of being looted and dishonoured by the paid goondas. Already in some places ladies are said to have been insulted in the neighbourhood of Beadon Square. The most critical point in the life of the Calcutta and West. Bengal Bengalis has come and it behoves them to rise to the occasion and save the honours of their women which is in great jeopardy. People are unable to stir out of their houses and the scene that met the eyes of our representative last night simply baffles description. Let our leaders think a way out of it. To be or not to be is the question and whole India is eagerly and anxiously waiting to see how the Bengalis come out of this ordeal. This action of the police is nothing but to teach the Swarajists and Swadeshists a lesson and to suppress Boycott and Swadeshi.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

A Quiet Sunday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

The latest accounts go to shew that nothing unusual occurred on Sunday at the scene of the disturbed area where all was quiet. Extra police arrangements, however, continue.

Sergeant Walters of the armed police who had his arm cut off under circumstances already reported continues in a favourable condition.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

The Calcutta Police emphatically deny the assertion made against them that along with Goondas they looted the shops in the disturbed area. They say the shopkeepers and residents in their panic-stricken condition may have mistaken Goondas for policemen. Many Goondas have been arrested by the police and more arrests are expected. The general European opinion here is that the police have acted with great tact and temper under very trying and uncomfortable conditions during the past few days.

According to the "Empire" Mr. Keer Hardie accompanied by Mr. James Lake of the "Capital" paid a short visit yesterday to the Presidency Jail and had an animated conversation with Bepin Chandra Pal.

Eighty-four rioters are in police custody awaiting trial and it is stated by "Empire" that Rs. 1,000 Rupees worth of goods have been looted [illegible] last few days.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

Prospects in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

The following special telegraphic reports on the Agricultural prospects to the end of September have been published as a supplement to the "Gazette of India" :—

BURMA.

In Burma the crops are excellent in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma they improved in some parts and were worse in others. But should rain continue the prospects in most parts will materially improve. On the whole the Local Government considers there is no real cause for anxiety, but the situation is being watched in the precarious Districts..

EAST BENGAL AND ASSAM.

In East Bengal and Assam the general agricultural situation has been seriously affected by the scarcity of rain throughout August and the unusual lowness of the rivers. The outturn of the autumn rice crop is satisfactory. The prospects of winter rice are seriously injured in all parts of the province by the unfavourable conditions of August, but are greatly improved by the September rainfall. There is at present no signs of distress. The prices of rice continue excessively high and are showing a tendency to rise.

BENGAL.

The agricultural situation up to the end of September in the province as a whole is fairly favourable. Crops have suffered from insufficient rain in parts of Bardwan, Murshidsbad, Nadia and Saran. Some scarcity is apprehended in parts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri, owing to floods. The outturn of the Bhadoi crops is estimated at 90 per cent. and in the preliminary forecast the winter rice is estimated also at 90 per cent. But the produce will greatly depend on the fall of rain during the current fortnight.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The autumn harvest, speaking generally, will now be a failure. In Jaunsar and Bawar test works will probably be required before long, and will shortly be required in Bahraich, Gonda and Fyzabad. The above estimates of the outturn presuppose that no rain at all will fall to assist the present crop, and even if it does now come, the autumn harvest must be poor everywhere. The difficulty about the spring sowings causes even more anxiety. The soil is particularly hard, and unless rain comes by the 20th October the spring area must be very contracted.

The Local Government has issued orders for the liberal grants of takavi for kachcha wells and seed throughout the Provinces, and has instructed District Officers to submit, before the first instalment of the rent becomes due, proposals for the suspensions of the kharif demand and for remission where this is necessary. It hopes that if the rain comes in time to assist the spring sowings, these two measures will be sufficient, except in districts in which it has already been stated that test works will probably have to be opened. If, however, the rain does not come before the 20th October, it is feared that the distress will be widespread throughout the province, and that relief measures will have to be undertaken on a large scale. Speaking generally the stocks are very low, but are being supplemented in many districts from the Punjab. The Meerut Division is still well supplied and is exporting wheat from parts in Kumaun. Grain is very scarce, and arrangements for importing supplies may become necessary. Prices are very high in all districts—in some they have reached scarcity rates and in others are above the warning rates. Special statements showing districts (1) in which prices have reached scarcity rates, (2) in which prices have reached warning rates, and (3) in which they are below warning rates, will be forwarded next week. Fodder is generally scarce and is insufficient to meet the local requirements in the cis-Gogra Districts of the Fyzabad Division and Lucknow Division except Kheri, Agra Division where it will be sufficient only till Christmas. In parts of the Allahabad Division, particularly at at Jalaun, in one or two districts of Rohilkhund and in Aligarh, arrangements have been made, firstly, for the pressing of grass by the Forest Department and its despatch for sale to affected districts, and, secondly, for opening to grazing of forest tracts in the districts in the Eastern Circle where the need is greatest.

PUNJAB.

The state of the irrigated autumn crop is average; of unirrigated bad, throughout the province. Prospects are gloomy specially in the Delhi Division. There have been practically no sowings of unirrigated spring crops and unless there happens to be rain this month there will be much distress.

N.-W. F. PROVINCE.

A large failure of the autumn crop is expected on the dry lands.

RAJPUTANA.

Drought throughout September injured the good autumn prospects. Crops throughout Rajputana on the unirrigated lands are withering. The estimated out-turn varies from one to six annas. Prices generally are high. If the rains fail generally in Upper India for the spring crop the position in Eastern, Central, and Southern Rajputana will quickly become critical.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Autumn crop will average about eight annas if rain falls within the next fortnight, and without rain about four annas. Unless good rain falls spring sowings will be very limited, but with rain are estimated at about 12 annas. Prices rule high everywhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Little or no rain has fallen lately and the situation is causing anxiety. Crops are withering in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Division. Prospects of autumn harvest appear gloomy, but would be relieved in most parts by good rain within a week. Prices ruling are equal to or above scarcity level in all but three Districts.

BOMBAY.

The situation in the Konkan is not one of anxiety, but in Gujarat and parts of North Deccan rain is urgently needed and unless it falls within a week or so the autumn out-turn will be nowhere more than fair and generally poor. Prices generally continue above normal. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee is from 3 to 40 per cent. less than normal.

MADRAS.

Prices are above warning rates everywhere, but high prices nowhere indicate distress and probably are due to pressure elsewhere. Grain stocks will be sufficient till next harvest. The general prospects have recently improved owing to opportune rainfall and there is no apprehension of distress. Prospects are now fairly normal.

Thirty more lakhs of rupees, making eighty lakhs in all, have been sanctioned for the outlay in takkavi advances in the United Provinces in connection with the present drought; and twenty lakhs more, making one hundred in all, may possibly be required for a similar purpose in the same area. Sir J. Hewett is taking prompt action that the people should be kept busy digging wells and doing other remungrative work from the very first. Demands of a similar nature will have to be met for the Delhi division which is equally badly off, and help may also be required for the Independent States in Northern Rajputana and Central India which are also threatened. It is not yet possible to say how bad the present calamity will be, as all depends upon whether or not rain falls this month to unable rabi sowings to be got in. Should this fortunately be the case, distress should terminate next April. Failing it, famine will continue until the following rain's crop is reaped in the autumn. Test relief works are likely to be required in parts of the United Provinces without delay, but there should be no very acute distress until after Christmas.

PARTITION DAY CELEBRATION.

A Mighty and Great Oath.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

Surendranath Banerjee and others have issued a notification stating the hour at which the approaching Partition Day is to be celebrated. Foreign goods are to be discarded under a "mighty and great oath" and all are to wear rakhis (yellow threads) on their wrists.

THE MYSORE EXHIBITION.

Some Notable Contributions.

A BLENDING OF EAST AND WEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE CITY, OCTOBER 7.

The Mysore Industrial Agricultural Exhibition was closed on Saturday to the General Public to enable H. H. the Maharani of Mysore and Family to pay a visit of inspection to the Exhibition, but on Sunday it was opened to the general public in the morning for 5 hours. This enabled me to make a close inspection of the various sections. The quality of the exhibits in most cases is very good, but there seems to be a general lack of competition. The exhibition is assuming the character rather of a museum than otherwise. Some of the finest things are to be seen in the Maharaja's Palace section where are shown some really splendid carvings of sandal wood boxes, inlaid wood work, stone and marble statuary, fine brass and bronze work, idols, wood carving on sandal-wood panels, The Madical and Sanitary section is well equipped. Here the subject of malarial infection is treated in an interesting manner, the process of development of the mosquito from the larvæ into full grown anopheles being shown, also the manner in which persons become infected with malaria. The method of preventing infection is also explained. Plague and its ravages are well explained in another department, samples of the plagte rat flea are shown and all matters in connection with inoculation to prevent the spread of disease are described. Other diseases, such as smallpox, dysentry, and diarrhœa are also dealt with in an interesting manner, the walls of the room being covered with charts giving particulars of vital statistics relating to Mysore and other parts of India. The harness and leather exhibits by Messrs. Spencer and Co. and Messrs. Butler and Company of Bangalore, and Central Distillery, Bangalore, are good. In the printing section the Wesleyan Mission Press of Mysore and the Mysore Government Press are the only exhibitors, the former showing fine samples of photo engraving and printing in all its processes, the latter exhibiting excellent printing and binding work. The Agricultural Department of the Mysore Government exhibit samples of various food grains giving mechanical analyses of soils and other matters connected with agricultural economy. In the agricultural products' section the exhibits are very numerous and good, every variety of cultivated grains, cotton, sugar, honey, bees-wax and drugs being exhibited in various qualities from all parts of Mysore. In the industrial section many interesting manufactures are shown including pottery and basket making, cane work, cutlery, rugs, cotton manufactures, cabinet work, locks, brass ware, aluminium work, lace, cloths, products of the local looms, musical instruments, blankets, building, paving tiles and hundreds of other things. The Forest section, run by the Conservator of forests in Mysore, is a very interesting section containing samples of all the major and minor forest products of the Mysore State. The Geological section also is very interesting as showing the mineral resources of the State in Gold, Manganese, Chromite, Caolen Sulphate of Copper and various stones available for building purposes. The Art exhibition of paintings, etc., is very fine containing fine paintings in oil colours by the great artist of Travancore, Raja Ravi Varma, and a local artist named Krishnayya.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibits are to be seen in the Machinery section where is displayed a large variety of industrial machinery such as apparatus, connected with the silkworm industry, winnowing machines, chaff cutters, wheat separators, fibre machines and various kinds of improved hand-looms, ploughs, cultivators' seed distributors, water lifts pumps, paddy huskers, rice pullers, etc. Finally in the Health department are shown models of improved residences for natives, dhobykhannas, sewage purificators, heathy and unwholesome foods, analyses of impure drinking water from various districts of Mysore and description of the diseases resulting from their consumption, the best kind of filters and so on. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of Bombay show various improvements in bath-room and lavatory appliances, Messrs. Burn and Company of Calcutta are exhibiting sanitary carts, watering carts, improved latrines and refuse carts all of excellent design and quality. The Exhibition is open every morning to the public, the evening being reserved for ladies only. The cattle show commences on the 16th instant. The judging in the Industrial Agricultural sections commences on the 9th instant. Large crowds visit the Exhibition daily.

LANDLADY AND LODGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading you have published a correspondence in your Friday morning issue from one who called herself "A Defenceless Woman." As that correspondence entirely pertains to me, I being the party who has been most inconsistently treated in the matter, I request your favour to give publicity to the following lines of mine, so that another side of the shield may be seen and the public may be enabled to judge discriminately where does the real fault lie and which is the true aggrieved party. The whole case can be put in a nutshell. My two friends, of recent arrivals here, being desirous of having boarding and lodging in some approved English residence here, I was on the alert to find such a quarter.

It so happened that on the 18th September last I came across an advertisement in the *Times of India* suitable to our purpose and got published by this so called "Defenceless Woman," whose name you, Sir, already know. I directly applied on behalf of my two friends to her, and all the preliminaries having been arranged by words of mouth as well as by letters (on my side I have got with me her own hand-writing in black and white), I finally confirmed the arrangement by a letter from me dated 24th ultimo, whereby it was definitely agreed for my two friends to move in her quarters from the 1st of this month.

You will at once see, Sir, that the thing had all the legal aspect about it and I and my friends were all the time believing without the shadow of a doubt that there was nothing amiss in store for us.

But we were very sadly deceived in our hopes, for at the eleventh hour this good "defenceless woman" to our surprise and chagrin at once turned the table on us. She glibly wrote me a letter on the last day of September giving me and my friends to understand, full six days after the confirmation, that she "can not let" (I quote her own words here) my two friends "have the large room, as I am giving up all the ground floor to another party", adding with a saving grace that "they will find suitable quarters elsewhere." Can any man in the face of such an abrupt and unjustifiable termination of a contract sit silent On receiving the above intimation I went to see her, but I could not find her. Again later on that day I called on her, but my lady was dressing, and as she dared not see me face to face she cowered behind, sending a pencil memo stating "the rooms are all taken, I got more money for them". Thus the cat came out of the bag that it was on the ground of "more money," indeed, that she broke her words so ruthlessly without an idea as to how the position of my two friends was entangled. And yet when I reprimanded her strongly on her conduct by a letter (which I am glad she has done me the service to get also published in support of her "grievance"), she, instead of tendering me a direct apology which she undoubtedly owes me, has run to the columns of the "Bombay Gazette" to mislead all and sundry that she herself was as innocent as a babe, but that it was we "foreign men" who maltreated her. Thus she is simply trying to whitewash herself, but that is a futile attempt on her part.

Indeed, if a woman wanted to "reconsider" a matter will she be allowed to do so after entering into a definite arrangement of her own free will?

Here I can quote her very letter written to me on the 27th September to show how anxious on her part she was to board and lodge my friends; she wrote thus :—"Kindly let me know if two of your friends are moving in on Monday or Tuesday. I shall have the rooms cleaned out."

This proves as clear as the noonday Sun that "more money" was an after consideration that infatuated her against us. Even if she wanted "more money" she could have very well discussed that point with me courteously, without resorting to a rude go-by as she did.

The unwary foreigners like us will have a lesson now from our dear bought experience, what confidence to put in so-called words of honour of such unscrupulous people who feel no compunction to break faith at the very last moment for the consideration of money, without thinking for a while how helpless do they make the position of the credulous parties who believe in them. And yet this "Defenceless woman" (defenceless, forsooth, so far as her unjustifiable conduct towards us is concerned) tries to call like kettle a pot black.—Yours etc,

FOREIGNER.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

A New Jockey for India.

By this morning's China mail a new jockey arrived for India in J. H. Trenoweth, a brother of the J. Trenoweth who has been riding with success in Poona this Season. The new arrival can comfortably ride 8st 6lbs. and has performed creditably in Australia, both over the sticks and on the flat. A recent win of his was on Lothian in the Great Western Steeplechase in Western Australia, and his wins on Florodora have earned him a good name "Down Under."

Anybody on the look out for a good boy will do well to secure the new-comer, of whom the Australian papers have spoken in glowing terms.

Another piece of news is that Fred Pearson, who used to train for Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas and Ananji Nanji, is taking over Mr. Runchordas' stable.

POONA RACES.

Horses Left in for To-morrow's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 7.

The following are the horses left in for Wednesday's Ninth Extra Meeting :—

STRANGERS PLATE, five furlongs :—Metal Maid 10st. 6lbs., Posco 9st. 13lbs., Lady Metal 9st. 2lbs., Ianthe 8st. 9lbs., Epitome 8st. 11lb., Rustile 7st. 10lbs., Dormant 7st. 4lbs., Dunsinane 7st. 3lbs., Adelaide 6st. 13lbs., and Forfeit 6st. 3lbs.

AUCTION PLATE, seven furlongs :—Cossack 9st. 3lbs., Epitome 8st. 4lbs., Jubilant 7st. 11lbs., Resident 7st. 9lbs., and Nat Gould 7st 7lbs.

BEDOUIN HANDICAP, one and a half miles :—Precarious 9st. 10lbs., Nooman 8st. 11lbs. Melbourne 8st. 7lbs., Tachreet 8st. 5lbs., Ed 8st. 4lbs., Skylark 8st., King Cobweb 7st. 13lbs., Moonib Pasha 7st. 12lbs., Spearmint 7st. 11lbs., Money Spinner 7st. 10lbs., Swallor 7st. 9lbs., Mooreed 7st. 11b. and Scarlet. 9st. 10lbs.

NURSERY PLATE, six furlongs :—Midas. 9st 5lbs., Salvador 9st. 4lbs. Amood 9st. 3lbs., Express 8st. 13lbs., Basheer 8st. 11lbs., Elector 8st. 7lbs., Zir 8st. Thuyyer 7st. 13lbs., Herricul 7st. 13lbs., Lisbon 7st. 12lbs. Eedan 7st. 12lbs., Coral 7st. 11lbs., Sunshine 7st. 9lbs., Makbul 7st. 8lbs., Moscow 7st. 7lbs., Patna 7st. 6lbs., Baroda 7st. 4lbs., Miticas 7st. 4lbs., Rabit 6st. 13lbs., and Ragub 6st. 9lbs.

WELTER PLATE, Six Furlongs :—Projecture 11st 12lbs, Umutbee 10st. 9lbs., Devil's Dance 10st. 6lbs., Transvaal 10st., Craig 9st. 13lbs., White Heather 9st. 11lbs., Lady Lomond 9st. 10lbs., and Nell Gwynne 8st. 6lbs."

ARAB PONY PLATE, six furlongs :—Ashroff 9st 12lbs Salaanic, 9st 4lbs Mudlool, 9st 0lbs Court-Martial. 8st 10lbs Caravan, 8st 8lbs Gold-Mint, 8st 7lbs Royal-Red 8st 6lbs Madras, 8st 5lbs Burhan, 8st 4lbs Company, 8st 2lbs Meerjan. 8st 1lbs Kour Saheb, 8st 0lbs Squire, 7st 11lbs Herricul 7st 11lbs Dumra, 7st 10lbs Huzza, 7st 10lbs Salawar, 7st 9lbs High Born, 7st 8lbs Jalmond, 7st 4lbs Advocate-General, 7st 2lbs Wadi, 7st 0lbs.

LILLIPUT HANDICAP, Six furlongs : Mint 9st 10lbs Shanwar, 9st 4lbs Young-Gazelle, 9st 2lbs Grey Falcon, 8st 8lbs Darby, 8st 3lbs Mudhlool, 8st 0lbs Caravan, 7st 9lbs. Whirlurned, 7st 6lbs Calcutta 7st 5lbs, Gaucho 7st 3lbs, Solicitor 7st 2lbs Squire, 7st 1lb Koomash, 7st 0lbs Adham, 6st 12lbs Eugene 6st 7lbs.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Vols. vs. Bombay Vols.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 7.

The Poona Volunteers have invited twenty of the Bombay Volunteers to spend a few days in sport here. They are living in tents in front of the Volunteer Headquarters. To-day the two Corps were engaged in cricket which resulted in a win for the Bombay men by 5 wickets and two runs. There was a prize of Rs. 25 for the best individual score. The following are the scores :—

POONA VOLS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Vol Carvalho, b De Silva	0	b Dudley	12	
Vol Parekh, b Taylor	7	St Edie, b Dudley	4	
Corp Slinnon, b Taylor	2	l b w b Greeling	16	
Capt Rutter, b Taylor	9	b Dudley	16	
Corp Chenal, b Taylor	1	b Dudley	9	
Capt Neal-, b De'Silva	1	b Dudley	5	
Vol Gardner, b Taylor	2	b Dudley	0	
Lieut T Brewin, o De'Silva	0	b Dudley	0	
Vol Rush, b De'Silva	0	b Taylor	2	
Corp Neemuchvala, b De'Silva	0	not out	6	
Sergt Irani, not out	0	b Dudley	0	
Extras	6	Extras	8	
Total	29	Total	75	

BOMBAY VOLS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sergt Wilson, st Chenal b Parekh	6	c Rutter b Rush	1	
Vol Soares, c Rutter b Rush	4	b Rush	4	
Corp Edie, run out	0	l Parekh	16	
Vol Dudley b Rush	0	b Parekh	0	
Sergt Netscher l-b-w, b Parekh	0	not out	2	
Sergt D'Silva b Parekh	0	not out	34	
Vol Greeling, run out	11	Did not bat.		
Corp Taylor b Parekh	1			
Vol Lawrence b Parekh	2			
Sergt Hosey b Parekh	9			
Vol Cowper, not out	10			
Extras	4	Extras	4	
Total	44	Total	61	

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 7.

The opening game of the above tournament was played this afternoon between the Worcesters from Ahmednagar and the Liverpools from Nusseerabad. The Liverpools won the Cup last year from the 93rd Highlanders, but have lost it this year, the Worcesters having defeated them by 1 goal after a considerable amount of indifferent play on the part of both the teams. The goal was scored three minutes after the start. Score :—

Worcesters	1 Goal.
Liverpools	Nil.

THE O. AND R. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Popular Demonstration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 7.

The Final in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Hockey Tournament has been won by the Town Hall "A" Team who beat the Unao Police Team by two goals to nil. The Raises of Shahjahanpur, where the match was played, were so pleased with the play of the winning team that they paid on the spot sufficient to purchase eleven gold medals, for the team whilst the Captain was given a special prize of fifty rupees and a Gohir of Rs. 10.

Mrs. Steele, wife of the District Judge, distributed prizes, the Cup and silver medals to the winners and silver medals to the runners up.

THE COCANADA RIOTS.

Captain Kemp Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. MacFarland, the District Magistrate at Cocanada, delivered judgment on Saturday in the criminal case brought against Captain Kemp by the boy he assaulted. The Magistrate held that the assault had been committed under grave sudden provocation and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The counter case against the boy for insult is adjourned to to-morrow.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey occupying the chair.

THE BARBER LANE AGAIN.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Sorabji Nusservanji Daruwalla and several others, dated the 1st August, regarding the Corporation's recent resolution regarding the desirability of changing the name of the Barber Lane.

The petitioners in that letter said that they have read with great disappointment the report of the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation regarding the proposal to alter the name of Barber Lane to Barbican Street, complaining against the attitude of some of the Councillors, particularly certain European members, from whom "all Indians and even Government expect a better consideration towards the citizens," and who by their attitude "have entirely frustrated the expectations of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and H. E. Lord Lamington"; and stating that instead of showing sympathy towards the Indians as was expected, certain European members have wounded their feelings. Stating that the street which was formerly only 8 feet wide has been recently widened to 25 feet and that it was so far back as 1791 known as Mookhri Oart Passage, after the name of a Mahomedan landlord and later on as Parshotum Chimnaji Street; that at present all houses in that street except one belong to the Parsees, and that it is wholly inhabited by them, that it was never in the hands of that class "of humble but serviceable artisans for whom so much was jestingly said," nor ever occupied by them. Pointing out that the names of several streets in the neighbourhood were altered a few years ago, and protesting against the conduct

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER X. *(Continued.)*

Ruth was silenced for she knew that it was a fact that there was trouble at the mills. The letter that she had received from Mary Paradyne that morning had acquainted her with it. But nevertheless, it was an excuse and nothing but an excuse, for Colonel Lovatt was not the man to allow any matter of business to disturb his pleasures, nor would he have broken a visit even had he heard that three-quarters of his employes had gone out on strike. And there was nothing of that sort pending. The mills were in a prosperous condition enough; a few men and women discharged and clamouring angrily against the injustice of their lives—what did this matter to Colonel Lovatt?—nothing, absolutely nothing, and he would not have put himself out on their account had there not been some other very good reason for his determination to leave Beverly Lodge.

Ruth understood well enough that it was on her account he had decided to go, that it was simply and solely to take her away from the man whom a few days ago he would have been willing enough to accept as a son-in-law, but, who had now become an undesirable from every point of view.

It was useless to argue with Lady Althea—she realised that well enough, and her heart sank within her in the knowledge of her utter inability to influence her father, who, loving her though he did, loved gold better. She turned wearily away from the window, conscious of the fact that Lady Althea seemed for the time being to have forgotten her very existence.

Ruth could never remember in all her life a day that had passed so slowly for her. About the time when the carriages set out for the racecourse she contrived to make her escape to her own room and so was not pressed to accompany the rest of the house party. As soon as the last had driven off she descended to the hall and found that with the exception of the duchess she was alone in the house and of the latter, save at luncheon time she saw little, for she spent the whole afternoon a book in hand—a book at which she did not glance and of which she hardly knew the title—reclining in a hammock in a secluded part of the garden.

The duchess did not attempt to interfere with her. She was a clever and far-seeing woman and no doubt she understood. At lunch she had talked cheerfully of many things, her attitude towards the girl in no way altered. It was only when Ruth had risen to go out that she had referred to the matter that was uppermost in Ruth's mind. And this she had done in her usual bluff manner, a manner that was hardly bluff enough to conceal the kindly spirit behind it.

"You are to be taken away to-morrow," so she said, laying a heavily be-ringed hand affectionately upon the girl's shoulder, "at least so I understand from Lady Althea. Of course it's clear enough why you are going, though I must pretend to believe that Colonel Lovatt"—she had almost call him "the paper man" as was her wont, and had hastily pulled herself up realising to whom it was she spoke—"that Colonel Lovatt has been called away on business. It's just one of the little shams of society, my dear, and society is made up of shams. I'm not in a position to offer you advice and I'm old enough to know that my advice would probably not be accepted if I did, so I'll only say what I have said to you before, and that is that whatever follies he may have committed. Roger is the best of fellows at heart and all he wants is the hand of a capable woman—a good woman"—she accented the adjective—"to keep him in order. It's true that he has lost his money, but after all there are compensations even for this, and—"

"There is something stronger than anything else," whispered the girl, "and that is love."

The duchess laughed, a little grim laugh: "Oh, yes, of course there is love," she said. "We are only too apt to forget that love comes into the bargain at all. Well dear" the pressure of her hand upon Ruth's shoulder was slightly increased, "I'm glad that you haven't forgotten it."

When the house party returned that afternoon Ruth once more made her escape, the usual feminine pretext of a headache serving her in good stead. And no one came to disturb her in the solitude of her own room, neither Lady Althea nor, as she had feared her father. Probably he had heard from his wife that Ruth had been told of their intended departure and had accepted the fact without remonstrance—she was always accustomed to obey him unquestioningly. From her window Ruth could look down upon the garden and the broad sweep of the carriage drive, and twice, during the hour that preceded the sounding of the first dinner gong her thoughts were disturbed by small events that transpired in the garden below. The first of these was the sight of Vanna Neal holding court under the cedar tree. The beautiful widow—as Ruth could very well see—was laughing and jesting with three or four men, seemingly utterly unconcerned by the knowledge that her action had been the cause of the ruin of a man who believed and trusted in her. Ruth turned away disgusted at the sight, and it was not till after that the sound of the carriage wheels in the drive attracted her once more to the window. She knew what this sound portended—it was the return of Sir Roger Enderby. She craned her head forward so as to see him as he descended from the brougham. For one moment only she caught sight of his face, and then, as he disappeared into the house, she turned away, sympathy and sorrow gripping at her heart.

"How pale and ill he looks," she murmured. "Things have gone badly with him and he is struggling to bear up against a heavy weight. God grant that I may be the means of bringing him happiness and peace."

She flung herself down by the side of the bed and her love went out in heart-felt prayer. For her mind was made up as to what she must do, and no opposition on the part of her father would turn her from her resolve. And of jealousy at that moment there was no thought in her mind.

CHAPTER XI.

Dinner that night was a hateful meal. Roger sat far away from Ruth at the head of the table playing his part of host with the best courage that he could muster. He laughed and he talked to the two ladies on the right and left of him, and none could have told from his manner that he was a man faced by grim ruin and by the loss of all that he held most dear in life.

"All is not lost," that is what her eyes strove to say, "for there is love, and love is the greatest thing of all." But he had decided, and she knew it, that love too must be thrust aside. To the girl it was a very agony that she must be thrust aside; that she must wait so long before she could tell him that this was false, and that love once called into being could not so easily be cast out.

"Roger's playing up well, isn't he?" Ruth had hardly realised that Mortimer Alwyn was seated on her right. She had been taken into dinner by a quiet, harmless little man who had talked trivialities to her and who did not seem to mind that he was answered at haphazard. And now it was hateful to realise that her attention was being claimed by one who was less easily set aside.

"What do you mean?" she asked stiffly.

"Who, look at him," returned Alwyn. "Isn't it palpable that he is acting? He's had a bad knock, Miss Lovatt, and he's taking it pluckily enough. It's lucky for him, isn't it, that the fascinating Vanna——"

By happy chance at that moment the butler leaned forward with a dish, and Ruth was able to turn away, though it was but to murmur a refusal. But her eyes glittered dangerously, and Mortimer Alwyn understood that he must put a curl upon his tongue. He turned his attention therefore to his neighbour upon the other side, and it was not till later that he again addressed Ruth and then it was merely to describe to her the day's doings upon the racecourse.

The dinner seemed interminable, but it came to an end at last, and the duchess gave the signal for the ladies to retire to the drawing-room. Then followed another long period of waiting and once, to Ruth's dismay, Mrs Neal approached her and attempted to enter into conversation. Luckily she was almost immediately carried off by the duchess who requested her to sing.

Vanna was still at the piano when the men put in an appearance. She was singing the same song

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that Ruth had heard once before in the drawing-room of her father's house on the memorable occasion when Roger had first spoken to her of his love. It was strange that she should be singing this song now as the men trooped into the drawing-room, and Ruth pressed her hand to her heart to still a sudden pain as she listened to the wild passionate words, which, to her heated imagination, seemed addressed directly to Roger:

You are mine till the judgment book unfolds,
You are mine, fair lover, for ever.

A little crowd of admirers closed in upon the singer, and the next moment Ruth was conscious of Roger's presence by her side. She trembled and averted her face from him; she was afraid that he would see how moved she was.

"Ruth," he was saying "things have gone badly with me; the worst has happened. There is nothing for me but to say 'good-bye' to everything that I have cherished—even to that which I have cherished most of all—the hope of winning your love."

He was leaning over her chair, and she was conscious of inquisitive eyes turned in their direction. How could she speak what was in her heart? Two spots of colour stole to her pale cheeks; her heart beat painfully, and she could not meet his eyes.

He signed. He was misunderstanding her attitude, and she know it, but she could not find words to undeceive him. He thought her cold, believed that she had taken him utterly at his words, and that now that he was a ruined man they had indeed come to the parting of the ways.

"I am sorry—I am deeply sorry!" How foolish and trite the words sounded; it was as though her lips had formed them against her will.

To him also they sounded cold and formal. He drew back a little and his lips twitched painfully. "Colonel Lovatt tells me that you are going to-morrow," he said. "He has made a pretext of business but, of course, I understand." He believed that it was Ruth who wished to go; so much was palpable from his words, from the expression of his face. She longed to cry out that it was not her doing, but she was tongue-tied, conscious that Roger and herself were being watched from all sides also that Vanna was approaching them as though intent upon carrying Roger away.

"Grant me one favour, Ruth," he found time to whisper hurriedly. "I have not yet spoken to Mrs. Neal, nor reported to her what I have heard in the city to day. She is evidently anxious to hear all about it, but meet me in half an hour's time in the garden; I will come to the rosewalk, our favourite spot the moment I am free. Let me speak to you there even if it is only for the last time."

"Yes, yes," she murmured under her breath. It was this that she desired. It would be easy to open her heart to him out there in the cool of the garden away from all these prying eyes. But he had not had time to hear her whispered answer, for Vanna had called him, and he had moved away from Ruth's side. And a little later Ruth noticed that both Roger and Vanna had disappeared from the room.

Half an hour passed, an interminable age to her and then she stole away from the drawing-room. The usual bridge parties had been formed, and her absence was not noticed. She hurried to the trysting spot, and gazed anxiously up and down the rose trellised walk. There was as yet no sign of Roger, but at the far end, where the rose walk abutted upon the house, she could see a little gleam of light in the room which she knew to be Roger's study. It was from that direction that he would come. Her fingers tingling with impatience, she plucked a rose and began pulling it to pieces, petal by petal.

After a few minutes the light—it was like a gleaming eye—was suddenly obscured, and she was conscious of a dark form approaching her. She sprang forward. "Roger" she cried, then she drew back with a low exclamation of alarm, for she had realised that the figure was not that of Roger.

Mortimer Alwyn, for he it was, laughed softly and satirically. "It isn't Roger, Miss Lovatt," he said, "and I don't think Roger will hurry away from his present occupation. He can hardly know that you are expecting him."

"I don't understand you. Where is he?" Ruth peered through the darkness at the gleaming eye of light that was now once more visible. Alwyn pointed in the same direction with the glowing end of his cigar. "He's there," he said laconically "in his study. I happened to pass the window, and I saw. It's only a few paces, Miss Lovatt, so I would advise you to go and look for him yourself."

He moved away, while Ruth stood hesitating, and presently was lost to sight. Ruth did not attempt to deceive herself as to his meaning. She guessed what she should see if she approached that window. She longed to tear herself away, or to wait in a dark recess of the path—somewhere where she could not see that gleaming eye, but as it were, against her will, her footsteps drew her to the house. It was as though she were fascinated, hypnotised, drawn forward by the jealousy which she had put away from her, but which had now returned with redoubled force.

She was hardly conscious of what she was doing and it was like a terrible dream to her when she found herself peering between the half-drawn curtains of the study peering into a brightly-lit room, her gaze concentrated upon the figures of a man and a woman, those whom she had expected but feared to see.

Vanna was seated in a low arm-chair, her head thrown back and turned away so that Ruth could not see the face, but all too well she could see Roger Enderby, who was kneeling by the side of the chair, holding the woman's hand in his. As Ruth watched he stooped and imprinted a kiss upon the white fingers. Then with a low cry the girl turned shuddering away.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue this Tuesday morning, the 8th instant, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress:—Drill Order Khaki, Carbine and Swords.
2. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening, the 8th instant from 6 p.m.
3. Members are requested to draw their Saddlery, Arms and Accoutrement, from Head-Quarters between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

E. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

306 REVERSIONS.

Sergt E W Grennan No 2 Co reverts to Gunner at his own request and is transferred to the Reserve with effect from the 1st instant.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Grand Smoking Concert will be held at the No 2 Company's Head Quarters Nesbitt Lane, Byculla, next Saturday 12th October at 8-30 p.m.

Members and their friends are cordially invited to be present, Uniform—Khaki or Mess Kit.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

303. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 12th instant.

Today Tuesday the 8th—"F" Coy will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.
Wednesday the 9th—"A," "C" and "E" Cos will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.
Thursday the 10th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II—"L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 7-15 a.m.
III—"I" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
IV—"M" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 8-15 p.m.
V—Practice for Buglers at St Mary's College, Byculla at 8 p.m.
VI—"D" Coy will parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.
Friday the 11th—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) parade at 8-30 p.m on company parade ground.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.
III—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p.m.
Subject for all companies as per programme, Section 37 to 44 Infantry Training 1905, and Care of Arms
Notice—There will be no Class of Instruction at the Y M C Association on Tuesday the 8th instant.
261. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a.m and 5 p.m daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EARLY WINTER MODES.

The new models of tailor-made costumes for winter wear are practical, as they are charming, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. They—almost without exception—show the three-quarter coat, semi-fitting, and cut away in front. This coat will be one of the most notable features of the coming season. The semi-tight coats which open in front to show a smart waistcoat are very popular. They are to be seen in all the best ateliers of Paris, and the Parisiennes have accepted them with open arms. Some of these coats are elaborately braided, but very many of them, and it is safe to say the best, are simply bound all round the edge with wide silk braid. This style was first introduced in connexion with the popular tailor-made costume of striped serge or flannel, of which I have frequently spoken this autumn, but the demure edge of braid is specially effective when seen on perfectly-cut coats of plain cloth in pale pastel shades. For example, an ideal costume—created for a Russian Princess—of this genre was made of peach-coloured faced cloth, the skirt arranged in nine gores and barely clearing the ground, and the coat three-quarter length and rounded in front like a man's lounge coat. On the skirt there was no trimming, except that the seams were carefully machine-stitched on the outer side, but the coat was bound all round with silk braid in a rich taupe shade. There was a smaller collar with revers of taupe velvet, and the sleeves, which were long and of "coat" shape, had velvet cuffs. The coat was lined with palest heliotrope Liberty satin, and the combination of colour was exceedingly original and attractive. With this coat was worn a waistcoat of the metallic filet-lace, dull silver on a pale biscuit ground, and the buttons were of gun-metal. It was, as I have said, an ideal costume, and the finishing touch was given by a large black satin hat—in cloche form—with the crown covered with choux of black panne. In this hat there was no trimming except the velvet choux, but it was a wonderfully chic affair.

THE THREE-QUARTER COAT.

Some of the new three-quarter coats are peculiarly cut at the back, continues our correspondent. The upper part of the sleeves runs right into the back and there are no shoulder seams; needless to say that coats of this order require to be manipulated by very experienced hands. Dark blue tailor-made costumes, made in the style described above, will be very much worn this winter. The new shade of dark blue, which is not so very dark, harmonizes delightfully with black silk braid, and very effective touches of colour can be introduced in the waistcoats. I have more than once mentioned that waist-coats will pay an important role in the world of fashion this winter. They will be made of every known material—from fragile lace to velvet. Than waistcoats of Irlande nothing can be more fascinating, especially when costly buttons are discreetly introduced. Really handsome buttons cost a good deal to begin with, but then they never wear out and can be used again and again, on different costumes. With the rather severe tailor-made costumes, such as those above described, small details of the toilette—waistcoats, shirt fronts, ties, etc.—will assume a most important position because much will depend on them. It is quite one of the latest fads of ultrafashionable women to have their waistcoat buttons, their hat-pins, and their parasol handle all made to match. I have seen—at Biarritz—the loveliest sets in pink and purple quartz set in tiny rose diamonds or in crystal set in thin rims of gun-metal. Hat-pins do not properly come under the heading. "Tailor-made costumes," but I must just mention, is passing, that they are now very large and in all cases they must bear special relationship to the hat with which they are worn.

The late Lord Brampton once remarked of the Workmen's Compensation Acts that they "provoked rather than minimised litigation." No signs of decline in the provocation are to be found in the latest return issued by the Home Office. As many as 2,532 cases under the Acts were taken into the County Courts in 1906. This, 63 above the number in 1905, is the highest number on record. On the other hand, in the number of cases carried to the Court of Appeal a tendency to decline may be observed. Fifty-seven cases were taken to the Court of Appeal in 1906, 40 fewer than in 1905.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without fostering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups" like it—why Zam-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 8th Oct., 1907.

BY THE WAY.

SEALED ORDERS.

The splendid achievement of the Lusitania is in happy contrast to not a few maiden voyages over which hearts still ache. Of the all too many ships which have been posted as "missing," not a few have disappeared upon first puting to sea; not, apparently, because of any perceptible unseaworthiness, but simply because they have been overtaken by those mysterious tragedies at which none can guess. Steamers and sailing craft, racing greyhounds and sturdy trams have sunk from the ken of men, while anxious hearts have been waiting to felicitate them upon their first voyage perils passed. We shall never know what happened to the Marechal Lannes, which vanished upon her first voyage some half dozen years ago nor, till the sea gives up its dead, learn what malignant fate followed in the wake of the good Atalanta, which, upon her trial trip as a training ship, disappeared as utterly as the Burvie Castle, which, booked to call at Plymouth on her way to Australia, was never seen or heard of after quitting London.

MYSTERY'S KEYS.

We can guess at the causes of these disasters without attempting specific explanation of individual catastrophe. Dead men's bones bestrew uncharted rocks of volcanic origin; icebergs cross the track of ships ploughing night-ridden seas. Meteors flaming from the heavens have sent stout craft to their doom; tidal bores and waterspouts have overwhelmed others. We know that these are possibilities, for other ships have brought the story to port of perils of the very same description narrowly escaped. There is no inquest. Lloyd's investigate and tentatively report "overdue," and bravely pretend at hopefulness by continuing for a time to report merely "overdue." Hope dies when "missing" appears, for the legend is seldom prematurely posted. And "an act of God" remains the only possible epitaph.

MUTINY ECHOES.

Turning over some books in a second-hand bookseller's shop on Saturday, a gentleman came upon a drawing showing the apartment into which a shell burst, inflicting what proved the death-blow of valiant Sir Henry Lawrence The rooms at the seaside which members of that gentleman's family have just vacated are to have for their next tenant a heroine of the Mutiny, in Dowager Lady Lawrence, widow of the first Lord Lawrence, who was Viceroy of India in the terrible days of the Indian Terror. She nursed Sir Henry, and helped to soothe his last hours. The caller mentioned the circumstances to the proprietor of the shop. "It is curious that you should tell me of the coincidence," said the latter, "for I can cap it. A grandson of Sir Henry Lawrence was here yesterday, and, looking casually over the stock, opened the book at the picture which you see, the picture of the room in which his grandfather met his death." It must have been almost as interesting for the descendant thus to be confronted with this memorial of the past, as for Sir Joseph Fayrer to be able to show King Edward the room of his old house into which the bullets poured while Sir Henry, removed from his own wrecked dwelling, lay dying.

A VICTORIAN COLLECTION.

Thousands of people go every year to Kensington Palace to see the collection of dolls and toys which delighted their owner, Queen Victoria, when a child. That collection is incomplete. In a London bookseller's is a pathetic little package relating to the same august lady at the same period of her life. There is one of the little parasols with which she was wont to grace a doll, and there is a package of books which formed part of treasured possessions. One of them is a little diary with entries in a girlish hand. There is nothing in it of State importance, but entries like "A letter to-day from Uncle Leopold" show how important he was in her life in those days when the girl who was destined to become the greatest figure in the latter-day history of royalty had so few friends. Some personal attendant, it seems, carried away the relics when she married, and they have passed through the hands of those for whom they had no sentimental value.

THE CARDINAL'S PLAYGROUND.

Etloe House, Leyton, has been purchased for the purposes of a laundry. The house was the country villa of Cardinal Wiseman. Thither he would flee from the cares of busy London, from the heat of controversy, from the weary labour of sermons and lectures; and for a day or so in each week delight himself with the freedom which only a busy man knows how to appreciate. It was in vain that the attempt was made to thurst work upon him when he felt that he needed rest. "No business to-day," he would laugh, as pressing accounts and other documents needing his revision and signature were placed before him. "No business to-day." But his intimates and coadjutors knew how to get round the entrenchments with which he sought to safeguard himself from fatigue. Some one would tell him a good story, and while he was chuckling with boyish merriment over it, a paper would be popped under his nose, and he would sign while the laugh yet lasted.

SPECIAL REVELATIONS.

If he was now and then outwitted by the pardonable deceits of his subordinates, Cardinal Wiseman was ready enough to grapple with difficulties of which others were the cause. This was strikingly shown in a singular crisis during a great festival, the feast of Corpus Christi. His master of ceremonies for the occasion, an Excellent man, had been ill; worse than his friends knew. And his malady came again upon him during the service. He suddenly commanded the procession of clergy to halt. There was a disconcerting pause in the proceedings. The Cardinal asked what had occurred, and was answered by the master of the ceremonies that he had that moment been told in a revelation to stop the procession. "Ah, that is all right!" said the Cardinal instantly. "You may let the procession go on. I have obtained permission by special revelation to proceed with it." The other bowed in satisfaction, and none knew how narrowly a distressing contretemps had been averted.

WHAT IS A KNOT?

Comparisons between thes peed of the "Lusitania" and the two creek German liners would have more value if we were sure that the knots by which each boat's speed is measured were of the same length in English feet. Theoretically, a knot for nautical mile) is a minute of arc of the meridian at a particular latitude, and varies with the latitude owing to the earth not being a perfect sphere. At the Equator for instance, a knot would be 6,045,95ft., at the Poles 6,107,76ft., and in the latitude of the ocean route from Europe to New York about 6,080ft. Nautical surveyors take into account these small differences; and the measured nautical mile for speed trials on the Clyde, where the "Lusitania" was built, is longer than the nautical mile used for the same purpose at places more southerly. The British Admiralty knot is 6,080ft., and the recognised knot of the United States Navy 6,080,27ft.

THE TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

A knot in very general use measures 1,000 fathoms; and, a fathom being 6ft., this knot would be 6,000ft. The mere statement, therefore, that the 593 knots constituting the "Lusitani's" longest twenty-four-hour run is eight knots less than the "Deutschland's" record of 601 knots in the same time is useless for comparison purposes. If the knot used in both cases were the, knot of 6000ft., or the Admiralty knot of 6,080ft., the difference in the German boat's favour is over nine English miles; whereas if the "Deutschland" used the 1,000 fathom knot her actual lead is less than one-eighth of a mile. In the absence of metal lines, which, as Mr. Samuel Cunard remarked, are "not needed on the beautiful level sea," the championship of the Atlantic must be awarded to the vessel—not necessarily the speediest—crossing between to agreed-on ports in the shortest time.

SIS HOPKINS'S SAYINGS.

(By Ross Melville.)

When a girl gets to reciting "To be or not to bee" she gets stung.

The only time some girls are smart is when they get soap in their eyes.

When a man loves the ground a woman walks on she should keep out of the mud.

Pa says that when a motorist won't take anybody's dust he usually gits laid in it.

In Indiana they buy jam at the grocer's, while in New York you get it in the subway.

Pa says if a stingy man could see himself as others see him he would be miserable.

There is no mistaking a lady, it matters not in what station in life you find her, from mail coad and police.

THE TWO SERVICES.

PREPARATIONS are in hand for the resumption of the war courses for senior naval officers at Portsmouth and Devonport, and everything points in the direction of the instructional value of these institutions being further enhanced during the ensuing season. That the Admiralty appreciate the value of the work performed at the courses held last year under the superintendence of Captain E. J. W. Slade, M. V. O., is shown by the War Course College at Portsmouth and its adjunct at Devonport having ceased to belong to the purely educational services. The college now ranks in the same category as the gunnery and torpedo establishments, and the good work inaugurated by Captain Slade will now devolve upon Rear-Admiral B. S. Lowry, whose term of appointment in the Channel Fleet is being broken for this purpose. In selecting a successor to Captain Slade, who, it is understood, will follow Captain Ottley as Director of Naval Intelligence, the Admiralty have made a fitting choice in the appointment of Rear-Admiral Lowry. Fresh from sea service under one of the most progressive fleet commanders in the British Navy—Lord Charles Beresford—the new director of the War Course College will bring to bear the experience of up-to-date methods of organisation and training, and it may be confidently felt that the fruits of Captain Slade's labours will be developed under his successor. In this connection, it is of interest to note that Rear-Admiral Francis Foley, who relieves Rear-Admiral Lowry in the Channel Fleet, attended the war course held last year at Portsmouth, so that he will enter upon his first flag appointment with the advantage of having recently studied strategy, tactics, fleet organisation, and other naval subjects with the best exponent of the arts of war.

FLEET CHANGES.

As was predicted some months ago the first of the withdrawals from the Mediterranean Fleet in connexion with the reduction in the strength of that station will be the "Venerable," which on the arrival of the "Glory" at Malta will return to Chatham. After a refit the "Venerable" will be commissioned on November 19th to relieve the "Jupiter" in the Channel Fleet. In January the "Bulwark" which now flies the flag of Rear Admiral Finnis commanding the Nore Division of the Home Fleet will join the Channel Fleet relieving the "Ocean" and in February the cruiser "Argyll" flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott will recommission for further service in the first Cruiser Squadron. The changes enumerated confirm what was stated some time since in these notes that it was intended to improve the tail end of Lord Charles Beresford's command. While on the subject of the Channel Fleet it may be added that although the Battle Practice in this command has been favoured with good weather except for a little fog at the outset the results are disappointing especially the firing from the 6-inch guns which will pull down the average for the Fleet. It is now practically certain that the premier Fleet will not hold the premier position in this year's gunnery returns

SUPPLY OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

It is notorious that throughout the last twenty years there has been a steady decline in the number of seamen available for manning our merchantmen. During the last twelve months a commendable effort has been made by the Marine Society to get Royal Fleet Reservemen berths on board ships of the mercantile marine shipping crews at our large commercial ports, and a large amount of success has attended this effort. There is room, however, for a great deal more work in the same direction, before a satisfactory state of affairs is brought about in the question of manning British ships with British sailors. A Board of Trade Committee has just reported that there are over 18 per cent. of the crews of our merchantmen who are foreigners by birth and allegiance. Beside these there are also a large number of Lascars and Asiatics who form the crews of many of our Eastern going traders and liners in such companies as the P. and O. and the British India. And things are going from bad to worse, as although there were 40,000 aliens in our merchant service in 1902, yet there is an annual decline in the number of boys being trained for sea life. In 1870 the indentured boys numbered 18,000, whereas in 1906 they had decreased to 5,000. There is always a plentiful supply of boys for both the merchant and the Royal Navy; but it does not pay the owners of steam merchant ships to take boys. The Admiralty does not consider the present state of affairs serious enough for grants and subsidies, as Navy Estimates have in these days to be kept low, and the Royal Fleet Reserve has largely taken the place of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Committee, however, recommend that a capitation grant of £20 be given for every boy trained for sea life in such establishments as the training ship Warspite or the training home at Liscard.

HAULBOWLINE DOCKYARD.

It is being generally overlooked that at a time when Irish agitators are doing their best to prevent the British Navy from obtaining recruits in one part of the United Kingdom, the Admiralty are actually developing the Haulbowline dockyard at Queenstown. That this extension—indeed further developments might take place with advantage—is a necessity, considering our present naval organisation and the general disposition of our fleets, will be generally admitted; but it appears to be the irony of fate that compels the Government to spend naval money in a country doing its best to sever its connection with the senior service. Our large armoured fleets are, however, constantly in Irish waters, and Berehaven has become almost a naval port and is seldom without a warship in its sheltered anchorage, calibrating gun sights, or carrying out general practices and exercises. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be a dock large enough to accommodate our largest ships at such a convenient spot as Queenstown; and these are the reasons which have prompted the authorities to extend the dry dock at Haulbowline dockyard from 410 to 600 feet in length, and to make its other dimensions equal to existing demands. The first sod of the new work was recently cut by the Lord Lieutenant, and the work will soon be in full swing. The present dock is about a quarter of a century old, and has been constantly in use throughout that period. The Atlantic Fleet is now partly based at Berehaven, and other extensions at Haulbowline dock will probably be needed in the near future.

MANŒUVRES IN EUROPE.

This is the season of manœuvres in all the great countries of Europe, in armies, army corps, and divisions, and nowhere are the operations better planned than in England. Under the vigorous impulse of many brilliant officers manœuvres are conducted with a sounder appreciation of the actual conditions of war than was possible in the early days of such operations. Sir John French in particular is much to be congratulated, seeing that this is the last season in which he will command the troops at Aldershot, and the whole Army knows the very high ability and unflagging energy with which he has inspired and conducted the training of the troops ever since he took over the command. He has been assisted by a very competent and brilliant staff, and has inspired his officers with his own enthusiasm and the qualities of his own personality. He has never spared himself, and there is no officer in the British Army who has rendered greater service to it. In the Buckinghamshire manœuvres, as in their predecessors, the idea has been to help the troops to perfect themselves in their readiness for war. Recently, when the General presented the prizes after the successful shooting at the Ash ranges, he expressed his views as to the importance of training. It was nothing he said, more nor less than practical preparation for war and for fighting when in the field that was to be kept in view. He was speaking chiefly of musketry, but he examined his hearers, as he constantly does those about him, that the musketry instinct and the tactical instinct must go together. His own interest in his military duties at Aldershot has been constant and continuous, and it is with no slight or transient regret that his officers remember that his command is coming to an end, though they know that no soldier in the Army is better fitted for the post of Inspector-General. Happily in that appointment Sir John French will be no stranger to Aldershot.

SACRIFICIAL PROBLEMS.

During the Staff ride, and again during the manœuvres, many tactical questions have come up for discussion, which no doubt will be further debated, and will find their place in a new edition of the "Combined Training." It was asked if the batteries of a field artillery brigade should be separated during the engagement. This is a question that seems to have been settled by the introduction of the telephone equipments, which enable a brigade to be separated while it is yet brought under a single control, and is therefore not really divided. Then again, it has been asked whether field guns should employ direct or indirect laying when supporting a close attack of infantry and the "Times" Military Correspondent to whom we are indebted for notes upon the controversies that arose says that upon this question there is a conflict of authorities the teaching of generals in different commands not being alike, which makes it important that Army Headquarters should not allow this schism on a matter of doctrine to continue. It appears, however, to have been thought best that guns supporting the close attack should lay indirect, and that such action would provide better moral and material assistance. Another question in the same connection was whether guns should be pushed up boldly into the front line with infantry, and in what manner? This was held to depend on the possibility or otherwise of a concealed approach, and if this could be secured, then guns might push up to within 1,000yds., trusting to the cover of the limbers and to what could be brought up by hand.

MORE CHEERFUL & CAN ENDURE GREATER FATIGUE.

HOME TREATMENT.

MR. WEBB, who has applied the Herculex for a long standing complaint, writes:—

BALANGHAT,
July 24th, 1907

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to note that the Herculex Belt you sent me last month has benefitted me so, for that I feel more cheerful and can endure greater fatigue than I could before. The change though slight is convincing of better results from a continued use.

I understand the use of the belt and up to this it has given me no trouble.

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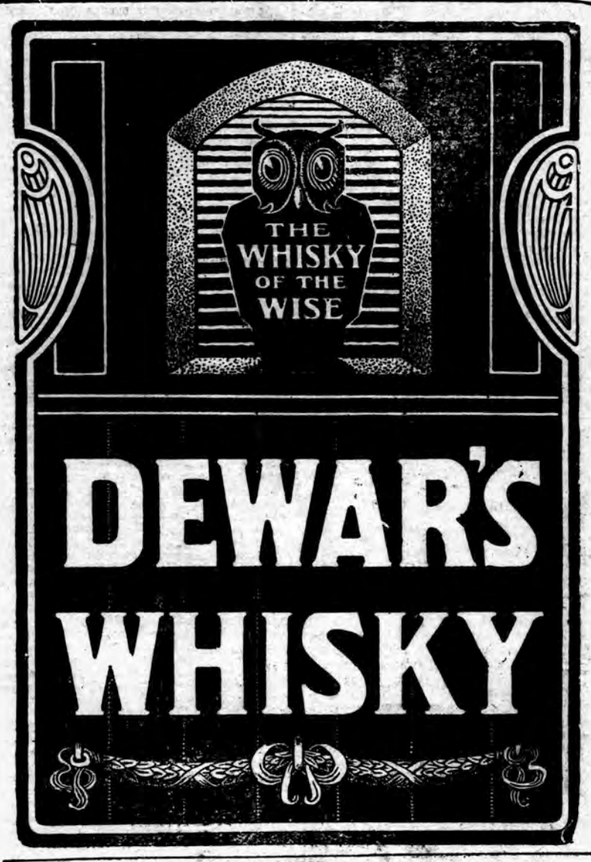

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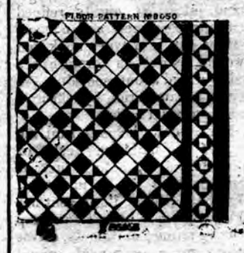

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